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COUNTY COUNCIL OF EAST LOTHIAN

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1966



COUNTY COUNCIL OF EAST LoTHIAN

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE
COUNTY

AND IN THE BURGHS OF
COCKENZIE, DUNBAR, EAST LINTON, HADDINGTON,
NORTH BERWICK, PRESTONPANS, AND TRANENT

DURING THE YEAR

1966

BY

H. D. WILSON
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.
County Medical Officer.

AND

JAMES S. GIBSON
County Sanitary Inspector

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To the Scottish Home and Health Department, the County Council of East Lothian, the Town Councils of Cockenzie, Dunbar, East Linton, Haddington, North Berwick, Prestonpans and Tranent.

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Health Department for the year 1966.

While no major changes took place during the year there are a number of items which seem worthy of comment in the introduction to this Report.

An increasing number of applications were received to operate Day Nurseries, or as they are commonly called nowadays, Play Centres, under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. These Centres are scattered throughout the County, and there would appear to be an increasing demand for this type of Play Centre facility. These applications are carefully considered by the Health Committee, although it has not so far been necessary to recommend rejection of any application. Rejection was seriously considered in one case, however, and it was only after more detailed consideration and some amendment of the applicant's original proposals that this application was accepted. These Play Centres normally operate for a morning or an afternoon, and they do appear to fulfil a need amongst certain mothers of young children in the area. At the moment, however, it is felt that there is no case for the provision by the County Council of one or more whole time Day Nurseries. On a whole time basis these are extremely costly to run and have to be heavily subsidised and it is felt that such provision is not justifiable at the present time.

During the year arrangements were made for the provision of paper towels in all schools. This was originally recommended on the grounds of hygiene, but it was also found that so far as cost was concerned, this was no greater than the cost of providing towelling cabinets and indeed it may well be less. These towels have been greatly appreciated in schools by staff and pupils alike, and are a tremendous advance on the old fashioned roller towel which used to disfigure so many of our school cloakrooms.

In an area which is largely non-industrial, problems of noise do not very often arise. Reference may be made, however, to a noise problem which arose in West Barns owing to an unusual and rather old fashioned method of steam raising in the Malt-

ings. This was investigated in association with the Sanitary Inspector and we also had the help of the Noise Prevention Section of the Sanitary Inspector's Department in Edinburgh. As a result of our investigations the firm concerned agreed to carry out certain works of improvement and while these have not entirely abated the noise, it has certainly diminished in volume and intensity.

Another environmental problem which gave rise to a good deal of difficulty during the year was a large sewage pipe on the East Beach in Dunbar. This is currently being investigated by the Burgh Surveyor in association with Engineering Consultants and it is hoped that as a result, the pollution of the beach which occurred, with resulting offence to neighbouring residents, will be greatly diminished. It is for consideration whether the discharge of crude sewage into the sea at a short distance from inhabited areas or popular holiday spots can be tolerated much longer. This, of course, is a national problem and by no means confined to East Lothian and it is no answer to say that no definite connection has so far been established between sewage polluted beaches and epidemics of disease. It is true that a start has been made to clear up the Firth of Forth by the Purification Boards, but this will take some considerable time and in any case the jurisdiction of such Boards does not extend to towns such as Dunbar on the open sea. It is felt that a more vigorous national policy should be pursued to compel coastal communities, particularly the larger ones, to provide some form of sewage treatment before discharging sewage into the adjoining sea whether this be land-locked or open.

The possibility of supplying school milk in waxed paper containers was investigated. This is already being done in Lanarkshire and in certain areas in England and it was felt that on the grounds of hygiene there are so many disadvantages in supplying milk in bottles to schools that the possibility of disposable containers should be given every consideration. Unfortunately the capital cost of providing a machine to fill and seal these containers is so high that unless it can be kept in operation for the greater part of a day, the running costs become prohibitive. The machines can only provide containers of the capacity for which they are designed (in this case one-third of a pint), and cannot be switched to provide other sizes such as half-pint and one pint which could be sold retail. At the moment, therefore, it seems that the only possibility of providing milk in schools in these disposable containers is through some form of joint scheme with neighbouring Authorities and while I am sure the neighbouring Authorities would be willing

to consider such a scheme it appears to present certain difficulties so far as the milk suppliers are concerned.

Another environmental matter which was kept under close observation during the year was the dust problem which occurred at the Oxwellmains Portland Cement Works. This gave rise to a good deal of nuisance and annoyance to families living in houses in the immediate vicinity of the works, and in particular two houses actually within the perimeter of the works. The Cement Company admitted that the amount of dust emitted was considerably greater than they would wish, but claimed that this was due to delay in delivery of a special type of dust precipitator. This was installed towards the end of the year and while there was some improvement the position at the end of the year was not as satisfactory as one would have wished and was still being kept under review.

A new dental caravan was provided during the year to replace the original caravan which had been in service for nearly thirteen years. It may be noted in the passing that the old caravan was not scrapped, but handed over to the County Architect's Department for use as a mobile site office.

Following the retirement of Mr. R. M. Cameron from the post of Chief Dental Officer, consideration was given to the possibility of some form of integration of the dental service with the dental service of Midlothian County Council. A number of meetings were held during the year to discuss this possibility and while there was every desire for co-operation and a willingness to meet each other's point of view it became increasingly clear that for a number of different reasons integration was not a practical possibility at the present time. At the end of the year it was decided to proceed with the appointment of a new Chief Dental Officer to succeed Mr. Cameron, and it was also agreed that the establishment of dental officers should be increased from two to three, i.e., one Chief Dental Officer and two Assistant Dental Officers.

At the end of the year all arrangements had been completed for Cervical Cytology Clinics to be held at the Vert Memorial Hospital, Haddington, at the beginning of January 1967. The object of this examination is to discover cancer of the neck of the womb while it is still in its very early stages and therefore amenable to surgical treatment and probable complete cure. We know so little about the causes of cancer and perhaps even less about methods of early detection that it does seem that we should take advantage of any advance which is made in this direction. These clinics are an outstanding example of co-

operation between the Hospital Service and the Local Authority Health Service, and we are very grateful to the Hospital Service for providing the premises and the non-medical staff. It may also be noted that breast examination is carried out at the same time as the cervical examination, and while early detection of breast cancer is not as advanced as early detection of cervical cancer, routine breast examination is recommended as one of the cancer screening techniques..

Another screening technique which was extended during the year is the Guthrie Blood Test for Phenylketonuria. It will be remembered that this test was introduced in 1965 to detect an abnormality of metabolism which if unrecognised and unchecked, will give rise to a serious degree of mental defect. At the beginning of the year this test was already being carried out on all infants born in hospital and during the year it was extended in co-operation with the General Practitioners to include all infants born at home. As the condition is not a common one it is most important that every infant should be tested and it is believed that all infants born to East Lothian mothers now have this test carried out during the first week or ten days of life. This is yet another example of the co-operation which exists between the Local Authority and the Hospital Service, and this 100 per cent cover could not be achieved without the help and co-operation of the maternity hospitals.

By way of reciprocation, though perhaps in a slightly with the Hospital Authorities by providing facilities for their student nurses to come to the County and be attached to one of our nursing staff for short periods at a time. Those responsible for the training of nurses feel quite rightly that the older type of nurse training was too circumscribed and that the nurse after training might have little idea of the very real problems which faced patients and their families before admission to hospital and even more so after their discharge. The nursing staff are only too willing to take these young student nurses with them on their rounds and show them (as one of them put it) "a slice of life." The benefit, however, is by no means one-sided and many of the District Nurses and Health Visitors appreciate the new ideas and fresh approach which the more intelligent of these young students bring with them.

The year was marked by the retiral of Colonel W. McAdam, O.B.E., who had been Medical Superintendent of the East Lothian Hospitals Group since 1949. Much of the smooth co-operation which existed between the Hospital Service and the Local Authority Service was due to the excellent relationship

which existed between our two Departments. Colonel McAdam was always ready to give me the maximum possible co-operation with the minimum amount of fuss or objection. Appropriate tributes were paid to Colonel McAdam at the time of his retiral and the number of people who attended his retiral presentation was surely eloquent testimony of the esteem in which he was held both within and outwith the hospital service. To me his retiral meant not only the removal of a first class Medical Superintendent, but also the loss of a helpful colleague and a good friend.

Once again it is my pleasant duty to record my appreciation of the help which I have received from Dr W. A. Murray, Consultant Chest Physician, East Fortune Hospital, and now also Medical Superintendent of East Lothian Hospitals Group, who has in this latter role continued the co-operation which already exists between our two Departments.

I also wish to record once more my appreciation and gratitude to the General Practitioners for all the help so freely given during the year. I have also to thank the members of the County Council and of the Town Councils and in particular the members of the Health Committee who continue to show a lively and sympathetic interest in the work of this Department.

As always, the members of my staff have carried out their duties loyally, efficiently and conscientiously and I would like to express my thanks to them for their continued and unfailing support throughout the year.

The principal vital statistics for the year are as follows:

	East Lothian		Scotland
Estimated population to middle of year ...	53,306	53,481	5,190,800
Birth Rate per 1000 total population ...	16.7	16.4	18.6
Marriage Rate per 1000 total population ...	7.7	7.2	8.1
Death Rate per 1000 total population ...	11.5	12.2	12.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births ...	15.0	20.0	23.0
Illegitimate births per 100 live births ...	4.4	3.5	6.4
Still Births per 1000 births ...	21	19	16

I have the honour to be,
 MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
 Your obedient Servant,
 H. D. WILSON,
County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,
 Haddington.
 June 1967,

STAFF

County Medical Officer.

H. D. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Assistant Medical Officer.

Margaret H. G. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.M.

Chief Dental Officer.

R. M. Cameron, L.D.S. (Retired 31/8/66).

Assistant Dental Officers.

Ian F. Burns, L.D.S.

F. J. M. Sampson, L.D.S. (Appointed 1/9/66).

County Sanitary Inspector

James S. Gibson.

Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector

James B. Cunningham.

Junior Assistant County Sanitary Inspectors

John R. Robertson.

Andrew McCraw.

Mental Health Officer.

Mr A. D. Smith.

Milk Officer.

James Baird (Resigned 28/2/66).

Miss Margaret Willan (Appointed 1/10/66).

Nursing Superintendent.

Miss M. G. Falconer.

Health Visitors.

Eastern Rural Area—Miss Marion Duncan.

Western Rural Area—Miss Jessie C. MacVicar.

Haddington Area—Miss Evelyn D. Bryce.

Prestonpans Area—Miss Mary Wardrope.

Tranent Area—Mrs Margaret M. Marshall.

Cockenzie Area—Miss Isabella King.

North Berwick Area—Miss Annabella MacLeod.
 Dunbar Area—Miss Isabel F. McFadyen.
 Tuberculosis Health Visitor—Miss Ann I. Miller.

District Nurse/Midwives.

Dunbar—Nurse Dunsire.
 Haddington—Nurse Smith.
 North Berwick—Nurse Thomson.
 Aberlady—Nurse Duncan.
 Gullane—Nurse Nicholl.
 Pencaitland—Nurse Hawick.
 Ormiston—Nurse McIntyre.
 Tranent—Nurse McCallum.
 Prestonpans—Nurse Amos.
 Nurse Fortune.
 Longniddry, Cockenzie and Port Seton—
 Nurse Pryde
 Part-time Relief Nurses—Miss Scott.
 Miss Bird.
 Mrs Wood.

District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors.

East Linton—Nurse Cochrane (Resigned 15/9/66).
 Gifford—Nurse McBain.

School Cleanliness Visitor/Assistant Home Help Supervisor.
 Mrs M. Skene.

Physiotherapists.

Alexander Allan.
 Mrs Sheila Sutherland.

Social Worker.

Miss C. H. Rogerson.

Office Staff.

Mrs Barrie, Mrs Noon, Miss Wallace, Miss Kerr, and Miss
 Donaldson.
 Dental attendants—Mrs Smith and Miss Murdie.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) Clinics.

There are Clinics established at Cockenzie, Dunbar, Gullane, Haddington, Macmerry, North Berwick, Ormiston, Prestonpans and Tranent.

The busier clinics are attended by the County Medical Officer or the Assistant Medical Officer. The local Health Visitor is in attendance at each clinic session.

HOURS OF CLINICS

- (1) *Cockenzie*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Monday afternoons.
- (2) *Dunbar*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Tuesday afternoons.
- (3) *Gullane*—The Clinic is open every two weeks for 2 hours on Thursday afternoons.
- (4) *Haddington*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Monday afternoons.
- (5) *Macmerry*—The Clinic is open every two weeks for 2 hours on Wednesday afternoons.
- (6) *North Berwick*—The Clinic is open every 2 weeks for 2 hours on Wednesday afternoons.
- (7) *Ormiston*—The Clinic is open every 2 weeks for 2 hours on Tuesday afternoons.
- (8) *Prestonpans*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Wednesday afternoons.
- (9) *Tranent*—The Clinic is open once a week for 3 hours on Thursday afternoons.

In addition to the facilities provided at the above clinics, the infants and young children who attend them are referred where necessary to one of the County Council's Specialist Clinics. These are attended by Regional Hospital Board Consultants as follows:—

Orthopaedic Clinics—Mr W. V. Anderson.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics—Dr B. A. B. Dale.

Ophthalmic Clinics — Dr C. R. D. Leeds (retired Jan. 1966).

Dr W. O. Petrie (appointed 5/5/66),

School children also attend these clinics and although the Orthopaedic Clinics are attended by almost equal numbers of school and pre-school children, the Ear, Nose and Throat and Ophthalmic Clinics are attended mainly by school children.

(b) *Welfare Foods.*

Distribution was continued along the usual lines during the year.

(c) *Dental Care.*

As in previous years most of the dental treatment carried out in the County by the local authority dentists has been among school children. Only relatively small numbers of pre-school children and their mothers were seen during the year.

Other features of the Dental Service have already been dealt with in the introduction to this report.

2. Domestic Midwifery.

Ante-natal care is undertaken in co-operation with the Medical Practitioner who is to attend the confinement, and two midwives attend a weekly ante-natal clinic in the surgery of one of the Medical Practitioners in Prestonpans. Co-operation with the General Practitioners in the maternity service is most satisfactory. 60 Maternity Outfits were issued during the year.

3. Health Visiting.

The Infant Mortality Rate has risen from its record low of 15 in 1965 to 20 in 1966, though this is still 3 points below the figure for Scotland as a whole. Health Visiting has continued during the year and the value of this part of the service cannot be over emphasized.

4. Home Nursing.

There are 13 District Nurses and 2 part-time relief Nurses. 12 of the Nurses have the training of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and 2 of them hold the Health Visitor's certificate. In two areas the District Nurse undertakes combined duties of District Nurse, Midwife and Health Visitor.

Details of cases attended by the District Nurses are given in Table 18.

5. Domestic Help.

Application for the service of domestic helps is made through the Area Clerk of the district concerned, and application to be included on the roll of domestic helps is also made through him.

The Area Clerk and the local Sub-Committee arrange payment and assess the ability of the applicant to make a contribution towards the cost of domestic help.

The minimum charge for the services of a Domestic Help is 6d an hour but Old Age Pensioners and others whose income is small can recover this amount from the National Assistance Board. The appropriate Committees and Sub-Committees continue to make every effort to keep the cost of the service as low as possible.

Mrs Skene continues to assist the County Nursing Superintendent in the supervision of the Home Help Service and this arrangement works very well.

6. Vaccination and Immunisation.

In this section of the Report the comparable figures for the previous year are shown in brackets and it will be noted that except in the case of primary immunisation against poliomyelitis there has been an increase in the number of persons immunised. This is indeed encouraging and it is hoped that this increase will be maintained in future years.

(a) Poliomyelitis.

At the end of the year 1130 (1205) persons had received three doses of vaccine and 1104 (1047) persons in priority groups had received a fourth dose.

(b) Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

A total of 1798 (1772) immunisations were carried out, 1079 (1036) by local authority medical officers in clinics and elsewhere and 719 (736) by general practitioners. These figures also show an increase compared with the previous year.

(c) Smallpox.

A total of 616 (519) primary vaccinations and 658 (259) revaccinations were carried out by general practitioners. This also shows an increase on the previous year.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

(a) Tuberculosis.

As in previous years close co-operation has been maintained

with Dr Murray and the members of his staff at East Fortune Hospital. It is indeed a pleasure to record the amount of help and co-operation which we receive from the East Fortune staff. During the year visits to persons suffering from chronic bronchitis were continued by the health visitor in consultation with the chest physicians.

(b) *Diabetic Survey.*

This has been continued and extended during the year to include certain "peak risk" groups such as mothers of heavy babies, certain overweight persons, mothers of large families, etc., i.e. groups in which an increased incidence of diabetes is suspected or has already been demonstrated.

(c) *Health Education.*

This has continued along the usual lines during the year.

3. Control of Infectious Disease.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified to the Health Department showed a further decrease from 26 in 1965 to 23 in 1966.

For the eighth year in succession no case of poliomyelitis has been notified and this surely confirms not only the success of the immunisation campaign against this disease but the need to continue this campaign.

It is not always realised that unless a certain minimum percentage of persons in every community are immunised the danger of outbreaks of this disease will continue, and those who are too lazy to be immunised or to have their children immunised are trading on the initiative of their more public spirited neighbours who are sufficiently interested to seek immunisation thus protecting not only themselves, but also helping to protect the community as a whole.

Details of cases of infectious disease will be found in Tables 9 and 10.

9. Examination of Bacteriological Specimens.

The number of specimens sent to the University Bacteriology Laboratories for examination was 2310, a decrease of 1694 as compared with the figures for 1965. As mentioned in last year's report, however, a collecting service is now in operation and it is intended that in future nearly all specimens should be examined at the Central Microbiological Laboratories, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, or at its satellite laboratory at East Fortune Hospital.

3512 specimens were submitted by General Practitioners to the Central Microbiological Laboratories and 3100 hospital specimens were examined there, a total of 6612 examinations. In addition 229 "environmental" specimens were examined (170 milk, 53 water, 4 swimming pool, 2 meat) making a total of 6841 East Lothian specimens examined at these laboratories. The grand total for all specimens, including those examined at the University Laboratories is thus 9151.

10. Mental Health Service.

Work in this branch of the service has continued along the usual lines during the year and a great deal of sound work has been done by the Mental Health Officer. The Senior Occupation Centre is run by the Local Voluntary Association for Mental Health with active support (including financial) from the County Council and continues to flourish in spite of extremely cramped premises. It is hoped that more commodious premises will become available in 1967.

Some home visiting of the mentally handicapped by the Occupational Therapist and by the Red Cross Welfare Officer has also been possible and these visits are much appreciated by the parents or guardians of the mentally handicapped and not least by the handicapped themselves. We are very grateful to the Red Cross for making available the services of their Welfare Officer for this purpose.

11. Food Supply.

Work under the Food Hygiene Regulations has continued and details will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

12. National Assistance Act, 1948.

There were four burials under the Act during the year and one compulsory removal.

Some improvements were made during the year in The Poplars, Aberlady (the only non-Local Authority Old People's Home in the County) and a change of Superintendent has helped matters, although money for improvements is still rather limited.

13. General Sanitation.

Water Supplies.

A total of 40 samples were taken during the year, as compared with 8 samples during 1965. Of these 12 were highly satisfactory and 13 came within the satisfactory group. Of the remaining samples 7 came into the suspicious category, but 3

of these were from storage tanks in need of cleaning and only 4 from the mains supply. These mains samples were taken at a time when it was difficult always to provide satisfactory water on account of heavy rainfall and resultant debris in the reservoirs. Of the 8 samples which came into the unsatisfactory category 5 were from storage tanks in need of cleaning and 3 were taken from a shallow spring not part of the public supply.

The results indicate that the water supply in this County continues to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

In addition 4 swimming pool samples were taken, all highly satisfactory. (All three pools have filtration and chlorination plants).

The construction work at the new reservoir at the Hungry Snout was continued during the year and good progress was made.

Other work has continued during the year and details will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

There are no other sanitary matters calling for special comment.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1.

COUNTY AND BURGHAL POPULATION 1966

County Landward	24,897
Burgh of Cockenzie	3,602
Burgh of Dunbar	4,487
Burgh of East Linton	871
Burgh of Haddington	6,117
Burgh of North Berwick	3,918
Burgh of Prestonpans	3,188
Burgh of Tranent	6,401
Civil County Total	<u>53,481</u>

Civil County.—The population of the Civil County of East Lothian estimated to the middle of the year 1966 was 53,481 yielding an increase of 175 from the estimated population to the middle of 1965.

Table 2.

Births.

Area.	Births, Total.			Births Illegitimate.	
	Number.			Number.	Percentage of Total Births
	Th.	M.	F.		
County Landward, ...	374	203	171	14	3.7
Burgh of Cockenzie, ...	52	27	25	2	3.8
„ Dunbar, ...	85	38	47	2	2.4
„ East Linton, ...	15	8	7	1	6.7
„ Haddington, ...	109	57	52	3	2.8
„ North Berwick, ...	62	31	31	5	8.1
„ Prestonpans, ...	51	25	26	2	3.9
„ Tranent, ...	131	73	58	2	1.5
Civil County Total, ...	879	462	417	31	3.5

CIVIL COUNTY—The total births—879—show a decrease of 13 compared with the equivalent figure for 1965.

The illegitimate births — 31 — show a decrease of 8 compared with 1965.

The birth rate is 16.4 per 1000 of the estimated population as against 16.7 in 1965.

The birth rate for Scotland was 18.6 per 1000 in 1966.

The illegitimate birth rate is 3.5 per 100 live births as against 4.4 in 1965.

The illegitimate birth rate for Scotland in 1966 was 6.4 per 100 live births.

LANDWARD AREA—The births in this area — 374 — show a decrease of 35 compared with the equivalent figure for 1965.

Marriages

Table 3

Area	<i>No. of Registered Marriages.</i>
County Landward	112
Burgh of Cockenzie	13
Burgh of Dunbar	44
Burgh of East Linton	1
Burgh of Haddington	45
Burgh of North Berwick	35
Burgh of Prestonpans	64
Burgh of Tranent	69
Civil County Total	<hr/> 383 <hr/>

CIVIL COUNTY.—The number of marriages registered in the Civil County during 1966 was 383 which gives a rate of 7.2 per 1000 of the estimated population.

LANDWARD AREA.—In the landward area of the County 112 marriages were registered.

BURGHs.—In the Burghs, there were 271 marriages recorded during 1966.

The marriage rate for Scotland was 8.1 per 1000 of the estimated population.

Deaths

CIVIL COUNTY.—The number of deaths in the Civil County corrected for transfers was 650. Of this number 363 were males and 287 were females.

The death rate, corrected for transfers, for the Civil County in 1966 was 12.2 per 1000 of estimated population, an increase of 0.7 on the rate for 1965.

LANDWARD AREA. — The number of deaths, corrected for transfers, allocated to the landward area of the County in 1966 was 267.

BURGHs.—The number of deaths in the burghs, corrected for transfers in 1966 was 383.

The death rate for Scotland for 1966 corrected for transfers was 12.3 per 1000 of the estimated population.

Table 4.

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1966.*Showing Age Groups at Death, Sex, etc.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Fe- males.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85- up.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis other forms	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery all forms . . .	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis . . .	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and parasitic diseases . . .	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system . .	36	M. 30 F. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	12	11	4	—
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hae- matopoietic tissues . .	10	M. 3 F. 7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other malignant neo- plasms	75	M. 37 F. 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	4	8	10	6
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	M. 1 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	5	M. 2 F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Anaemias	4	M. 3 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Other general diseases . .	2	M. — F. 2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	120	M. 52 F. 68	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	8	13	16	10
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	1	M. 1 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	10	M. 4 F. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Carry forward	266	266	—	—	1	1	2	1	4	28	45	76	79	29

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1966. - *Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Females.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-up.
Brought forward	266	266	—	—	1	1	2	1	4	28	45	76	78	29
Rheumatic Fever	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	M. 1 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	167	M. 105 F. 62	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	26	36	27	8
Other diseases of heart	8	M. 4 F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
Hypertensive heart disease	16	M. 7 F. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	—
Other hypertensive disease	7	M. 3 F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Other circulatory disease	33	M. 18 F. 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	5	7
Influenza	9	M. 2 F. 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia (except of new born)	18	M. 7 F. 11	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	1
Bronchitis	25	M. 19 F. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	6	4	2
Other respiratory diseases	5	M. 3 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	M. 3 F. 2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Appendicitis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	6	M. 4 F. 2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Gastritis duodenitis	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Enteritis and Colitis (except Diarrhoea of new born)	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	4	M. 3 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	M. 4 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	M. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Carry forward	580	580	1	3	1	2	2	2	12	45	98	162	171	81

CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1966—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Fe- males.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85- up.
Brought forward	580	580	1	3	1	2	2	2	12	45	98	162	171	81
Infections of kidney	6	M. — F. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other diseases of genito- urinary system	3	M. 1 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	2	M. — F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital malformations	1	M. 1 F. —	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations of circulatory system	2	M. 2 F. —	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other congenital malform- ations	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	5	M. 4 F. 1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the new born	3	M. 2 F. 1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	4	M. 2 F. 2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	4	M. 3 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Causes ill-defined and unknown	2	M. — F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	18	M. 15 F. 3	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	2	—	—
Accidents in the Home	8	M. 5 F. 3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Other violence	9	M. 8 F. 1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Suicide	3	M. 2 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
All Causes	650	M. 363 F. 287	11 5	3 1	4 —	2 1	5 1	3 —	12 4	32 22	68 38	98 69	81 100	44 46
Both sexes	650	650	16	4	4	3	6	3	16	54	106	167	181	90

CAUSES OF DEATH—SHOWING LANDWARD AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1966.

Table 5.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton.	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system	3	7	1	8	1	3	2	11
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	2	—	—	3	3	—	—	2
Other malignant neoplasms	6	9	6	9	6	3	4	32
Benign and other unspecified neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diabetes mellitus	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1
Anaemias	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Other general diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	4	15	8	13	15	6	12	47
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other diseases of nervous system	—	1	—	1	3	—	3	2
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	6	12	8	16	21	6	17	81
Other diseases of heart	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	3
Hypertensive heart disease	—	1	1	3	4	—	2	5
Other hypertensive disease	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Other circulatory disease	1	10	4	2	2	1	3	10
Influenza	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	3
Pneumonia (except of new born)	—	2	—	3	2	1	2	8
Bronchitis	2	3	1	6	3	1	3	6
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1
Carry forward	28	66	31	70	66	22	56	228

CAUSES OF DEATH—SHOWING LANDWARD AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1966—

Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton.	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
<i>Brought forward, ...</i>	28	66	31	70	66	22	56	228
Gastritis duodenitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis and Colitis (except Diarrhoea of new born) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cirrhosis of liver ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other diseases of liver ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Infections of kidney ...	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2
Other diseases of genito urinary system ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Deliveries and complica- tions of pregnancy, child- birth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital malformations	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2
Diarrhoea of the new born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the new born ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
Senility without mention of psychosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Causes ill-defined and unknown ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suicide and self-inflicted injury ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Motor vehicle accidents ..	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	12
Other road transport accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the Home ...	1	2	1	2	2	—	—	—
Other violence ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	4
All Causes ...	31	72	33	83	75	26	63	267
AGES AT DEATH								
Under 1 ...	—	3	1	3	—	1	2	8
1—4 ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
5—9 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
10—14 ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
15—24 ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
25—34 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
35—44 ...	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	8
45—54 ...	4	4	—	8	3	2	3	25
55—64 ...	4	6	3	12	11	8	16	43
65—74 ...	6	20	7	21	16	5	16	77
75—84 ...	9	25	15	27	28	5	16	61
85 and over ...	4	12	6	7	15	4	5	33
All Ages ...	31	72	33	83	75	26	63	267

Table 6.

This Table shows the populations, births, deaths and relative rates per 1000 of the population for the County landward area during the last ten years.

Year	County Landward Population	County Landward Births	Rate per 1000	County Landward Deaths	Rate per 1000
1957	25,619	460	17.9	228	8.9
1958	25,577	442	17.2	282	11.0
1959	25,712	427	16.6	259	10.0
1960	25,687	417	16.2	303	11.7
1961	24,674	405	16.4	303	12.2
1962	24,632	401	16.2	241	9.7
1963	24,672	430	17.4	263	10.6
1964	24,796	419	16.8	273	11.1
1965	25,023	409	16.3	248	9.9
1966	24,897	374	15.0	267	10.7

Table 7.

This Table shows the populations, births, deaths and relative rates per thousand of the population for each Burgh for the last ten years:—

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000
Cockenzie and Port Seton	1957	3335	62	18.6	43	12.9
	1958	3357	65	19.3	41	12.2
	1959	3369	57	16.9	44	13.0
	1960	3354	57	16.9	33	9.8
	1961	3471	50	14.4	34	9.7
	1962	3496	56	16.0	39	11.1
	1963	3502	55	15.7	46	13.1
	1964	3534	50	14.1	33	9.3
	1965	3576	64	17.9	37	10.3
	1966	3602	52	14.4	31	8.6
Dunbar	1957	4159	73	17.5	46	11.0
	1958	4170	59	14.1	46	11.0
	1959	4157	57	13.7	49	11.7
	1960	4153	66	15.8	53	12.7
	1961	3932	56	14.2	66	16.7
	1962	3926	81	20.6	56	14.2
	1963	3990	67	16.8	56	14.0
	1964	4292	81	18.8	54	12.5
	1965	4416	69	15.6	59	13.3
	1966	4487	85	18.9	72	16.0
East Linton	1957	950	19	20.0	16	16.8
	1958	938	18	19.1	17	18.1
	1959	932	17	18.2	26	27.9
	1960	926	10	10.8	22	23.7
	1961	902	15	16.6	13	14.4
	1962	894	15	16.7	13	14.5
	1963	887	16	18.0	13	14.6
	1964	900	10	11.1	11	12.2
	1965	889	18	20.2	16	18.0
	1966	871	15	17.2	33	37.9

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Haddington	1957	4683	78	16.6	53	11.3
	1958	4677	72	15.4	73	15.6
	1959	4732	94	19.9	73	15.4
	1960	5065	109	21.5	81	15.9
	1961	5523	108	19.5	69	12.4
	1962	5636	101	17.9	60	10.6
	1963	5678	92	16.2	86	15.1
	1964	5645	96	17.0	68	12.0
	1965	5830	93	15.9	65	11.1
	1966	6117	109	17.8	83	13.6
North Berwick	1957	3738	39	10.4	65	17.3
	1958	3706	52	14.0	55	14.8
	1959	3715	46	12.4	67	18.0
	1960	3680	43	11.6	75	20.3
	1961	3729	37	9.9	75	20.1
	1962	3727	39	10.4	69	18.5
	1963	3696	37	10.0	72	19.4
	1964	3860	55	14.2	64	16.5
	1965	3916	65	16.6	71	18.1
	1966	3918	62	15.8	82	19.1
Prestonpans	1957	3098	88	28.4	26	8.4
	1958	3147	88	27.9	32	10.1
	1959	3203	71	22.2	29	9.0
	1960	3222	64	19.5	39	12.1
	1961	3097	75	24.2	32	10.2
	1962	3115	73	23.4	32	10.2
	1963	3113	51	16.3	42	13.4
	1964	3183	83	26.0	18	5.6
	1965	3205	49	15.2	30	9.3
	1966	3188	51	16.0	26	8.2

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000
Tranent	1957	6058	131	21.6	49	8.1
	1958	6268	150	23.9	59	9.4
	1959	6401	165	25.7	64	9.9
	1960	6437	155	24.0	71	11.0
	1961	6336	141	22.2	68	10.7
	1962	6338	147	23.1	52	8.2
	1963	6392	130	20.3	61	9.5
	1964	6427	124	19.2	75	11.6
	1965	6451	125	19.4	86	13.6
	1966	6401	131	20.5	63	9.8

Table 8.

Infant Mortality 1966

Cause of Death.	Under four weeks.		Four weeks to 1 year.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Congenital Malformations ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Birth Injuries ...	4	1	—	—	4	1	5
Prematurity, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infections ...	2	1	—	—	2	1	3
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ...	2	2	—	—	2	2	4
Home Accidents ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Misce'laneous ...	—	1	1	1	1	2	3
Total. ...	8	5	4	1	12	6	18

The number of infant deaths recorded in 1966 was 18, or 5 more than in 1965.

The infant mortality rate is 20 per 1000 births compared with 15 in 1965.

It will be observed from the above table that 13 or 72 per cent. of the total infant deaths occurred in the first four weeks of life.

Comparative infant mortality rates for the last ten years for the County and for Scotland are as follows:—

Year.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.
East Lothian.	12	23	23	23	20	16	23	24	15	20
Scotland.	29	28	28	26	26	27	26	24	23	23

Table 9.

Infectious Disease.

This Table shows the notifications of the cases of notifiable infectious diseases for the Civil County in their relative age groups, and the numbers removed to hospital or nursed at home:—

DISEASE.	Age—Years.										
	At all ages. 1	Under 1. 2	1 and under 5. 3	5 and under 15. 4	15 and under 25. 5	25 and under 35. 6	35 and under 45. 7	45 and under 65. 8	65 and upwards 9	Cases removed to Hospital. 10	Cases not re- moved to Hos- pital. 11
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	16	1	5	6	1	2	—	1	—	8	8
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Jaundice, Acute Infective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Non Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid A	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Para-Typhoid B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	23	1	7	9	1	2	1	2	—	11	12

Table 10.**Infectious Disease.**

Admissions to Hospital during 1966 were as follows:—

Acute Meningo-Encephalitis ...	1
Dysentery	3
Gastro Enteritis	19
Glandular Fever	2
Herpes Simplex Stomatitis ...	1
Measles	8
Meningitis	6 (not confirmed)
Observation	2
Paratyphoid	1 (not confirmed)
Pneumonia	1
Rectal Fistula	1
Rheumatic Fever	1
Salmonella	9
Scarlet Fever	1
Tetanus	1
Viral Infection (Non-specific)	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS
for
THE COUNTY OF EAST LoTHIAN IN 1966

	Positive	Total
1. Specimens for general bacteriological examination:		
Urine		292
Sputum		20
Pus		18
Ear Swabs		10
Urethral and vaginal swabs		7
Clot culture (Widals)		14
2. Nose and Throat swabs examined:		
for Haemolytic streptococci	34	86
for <i>C. diphtheriae</i>	—	22
for Vincent's organisms	—	2
for Staphylococci		3
3. Stools and Rectal Swabs examined:		
(a) for pathogenic bacteria	41	298
viz. <i>Shigella sonnei</i>	11	
<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>	22	
<i>S. stanley</i>	7	
<i>S. typhimurium</i>	1	
(b) for helminths and protozoa	1	16
4. Special Tests:		
Staphylococcal coagulase	12	16
Antibiotic sensitivity—Routine		1285
Extended		13
5. Specimens examined for <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> :		
by microscopy of concentrated specimen		
Sputum	—	10
Urine	—	5
Aspirate from knee	—	1
by culture	—	20
by animal inoculation	—	9
6. Serological Tests:		
Widal		14
Paul Bunnell	3	24
Syphilis Flocculation Reaction	1	60
Wassermann Reaction	—	15
Gonococcal Complement Fixation Test	—	35
Kahn Verification Test	—	15
		<hr/> 2,310 <hr/>

Table 12.

Tuberculosis.

Area.	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.					
	Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Cases Notified.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
County Landward	2	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cockenzie	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dunbar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Linton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haddington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
North Berwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prestonpans	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tranent	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burgh Total	4	1	5	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Grand Total	6	3	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—

From this table it will be seen that 11 cases of tuberculosis (9 Pulmonary and 2 non-Pulmonary) were notified in the Civil County during 1966, as against 11 in 1965 (9 Pulmonary and 2 non-Pulmonary).

In the County Landward Area 4 cases were notified — all pulmonary, and in the Burgh areas 7 cases — 5 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary.

In the Civil County there were 2 deaths from tuberculosis—pulmonary. After correction for transfers, this gives a death rate per 1,000 estimated population of 0.02 from all forms of tuberculosis and 0.02 from pulmonary tuberculosis. Comparative figures for Scotland were 0.07 and 0.06.

Table 13.

TUBERCULOSIS.**PART I—RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.**

I. Number of cases formally notified for the first time or regarded as notified from 1st January 1966 to 31st December 1966.

	AGE GROUPS.									
	Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total
Males	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	6
Females	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Total	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	9

II. Number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active respiratory tuberculosis during the year.

	AGE GROUPS.									
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Males	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	6
Females	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Total	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	2	9

III. Number of new cases in Table II admitted to Hospital for tuberculosis treatment for the first time during the year.

	Under 15 years.	15 to under 45.	45 and over.	Total.
Male	—	2	2	4
Female	—	—	1	1
Total	—	2	3	5

IV. Number of patients admitted to, discharged from or dying in Tuberculosis Hospitals, Sanatoria or wards in other Hospitals reserved for the treatment of the tuberculous.

		In hospital on January 1.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in hospital.	In hospital on December 31.
Under 15 years	Male	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
15-44 years	Male	1	2	2	1	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—
45 yrs. and over	Male	1	3	2	—	2
	Female	1	1	—	1	1
Total		3	6	4	2	3

V. Number of patients dying from respiratory tuberculosis in Hospital accommodation other than that reserved for tuberculosis patients — Nil.

WAITING LIST

VI. Number on Waiting List for Admission to Hospital at 31st December (Respiratory Tuberculosis)—Nil.

(Relating only to patients waiting more than two weeks)

PART II.—NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

VII. Number of cases formally notified for the first time or regarded as notified as suffering from non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year 1966.

	AGE GROUPS.									
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Males	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2

VIII. Number of cases notified, or intimated, confirmed to be suffering from active non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year (excluding transfers in by another Authority).

		NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE-GROUPS.								
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards
1. Abdominal	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Meningeal	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	Males	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bones and joints	Males	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Females	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Superficial Glands	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Genito Urinary Organs	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other Organs	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

PART III.—ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

IX. Number of persons who died from tuberculosis in the area during the year with the period elapsing between notification or intimation and death

	RESPIRATORY.		NON-RESPIRATORY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis				
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death .. . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified less than 1 month before death .. . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death .. . . .	...	1	...	...
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death .. . . .	—	...	...	—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death .. . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death .. . . .	...	...	...	...
Notified over 2 years before death	1	...	...	...
Total .. .	1	1	...	...

PART IV—THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

X. Return of Number of persons resident in the area at 31st December 1966 who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
1. Respiratory	Males	...	...	2	3	7	7	11	9	9	48
	Females	...	...	2	3	7	7	3	5	1	28
2. Non-Respiratory	Males	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	5
	Females	...	...	...	...	6	4	4	2	1	17

Table 14.

Tuberculosis.ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF ALL TUBERCULOSIS IN THE CIVIL
COUNTY SINCE 1956.

Area	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
County Landward	17	10	12	13	8	10	8	6	9	5	4
Burgh of Cockenzie	2	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	2
Dunbar	1	2	1	3	2	—	1	4	3	—	—
East Linton	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iladdington	7	1	1	4	2	2	3	1	—	2	1
North Berwick	2	—	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	—	—
Prestonpans	3	2	3	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tranent	6	11	10	7	6	4	2	3	4	4	4
Burgh Total	23	18	16	25	12	9	10	11	8	6	7
Grand Total	40	28	28	38	20	19	18	17	17	11	11

Table 15.

Tuberculosis.Result of cases discharged from East Fortune Hospital during
1966 (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary).

	Improved.	Worse.	Chronic.	Dead.
Males	4	—	—	1
Females	—	—	—	1

Table 16.

Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. VACCINATION, 1966

	Tuberculin tested.		Negative re-actors.		Vaccinated during 1966.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses at E.F.H.	1	8	—	3	—	3
(2) Medical Students	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	67	50	32	26	25	22
(a) School leavers	509	402	450	366	450	366
(b) New Born Babies . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Special Groups not in- cluded in (1) to (3) above:—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Others	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17.

Tuberculosis.
B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL LEAVERS 1966

School.	No. of Children.	No. of Consents.	No. of Tuberculin Tests.	No. of Negative Reactors.	No. of tests not read owing to absence.	No. given B.C.G.	No. X-rayed.	No. absent from X-ray.
Dunbar Grammar	127	117 (92.1%)	M. 57 F. 33	M. 54 (94.7%)	F. 49 (92.4%)	M. 54 F. 49	M. 1 F. 1	M. — F. —
Knox Academy	146	142 (96.0%)	66 71	57 (86.3%)	68 (95.7%)	57 68	7 7	— —
North Berwick High	154	144 (93.5%)	70 67	64 (91.4%)	62 (92.5%)	64 62	6 3	— —
Preston Lodge	220	208 (94.5%)	99 105	92 (92.9%)	98 (93.3%)	92 98	6 5	— —
Ross High	207	196 (94.6%)	106 88	96 (90.5%)	73 (82.9%)	96 73	10 15	— —
St. Martin's R.C.	35	32 (91.4%)	15 17	11 (73.3%)	15 (88.2%)	11 15	3 2	— —
Tranent Special and O.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prestonpans Special	2	2 (100%)	1 1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 1	—	—
St. Joseph's R.C.	75	70 (93.3%)	68 —	50 (73.5%)	—	50 —	—	—
Holt School	14	14 (100%)	12 —	12 (100%)	—	12 —	—	—
Cartekemp Priory School	14	13 (92.8%)	13 —	13 (100%)	—	13 —	—	—
Totals	994	938 (94.3%)	509 402	450 (88.2%)	366 (91.0%)	450 366	33 29	—
			911	816	89.5%			

Note—61 or 64.2% of the 95 Mantoux positive children (assuming that all the absentees were positives which, of course, is not necessarily the case) had previously been vaccinated with B.C.G. This would increase the proportion of negative reactors to 96%.

Table 18.

I. Maternity and Child Welfare

BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

A. (1) BIRTHS

Number of births in the authority's area during the year corrected for mother's residence.

	Adjusted Live Births (1)	Adjusted Still Births (2)	Adjusted Total Births (3)
(a) domiciliary	57	—	57
(b) hospital (including private maternity homes)	843	16	859
Total	900	16	916

A. (2) PREMATURE BIRTHS

Number of premature births, i.e., where birth weight is 5 lb. 8 oz. or less (as adjusted by any notification of transfer in or out of the area).

Weight at Birth	Premature live births												Premature still- births		
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a private maternity home										
					Nursed entirely at home or in a private maternity home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day						
Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Born			
	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	In hospital	At home	In private maternity home	
2 lb. 3 oz. or less (1)	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	..	..
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and incl. 3 lb. 4 oz. (2)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and incl. 4 lb. 6 oz. (3)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and incl. 4 lb. 15 oz. (4)	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and incl. 5 lb. 8 oz. (5)	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	6	...	2

(1)=1,000 g. or less: (2)=1,001-1,500 g.: (3)=1,501-2,000 g.:

(4)=2,001-2,250 g.: (5)=2,251-2,500 g.

Premature Still Births — Birth weights not available.

Note:—In this table births in private maternity homes have been linked with births at home because private maternity homes are not usually equipped for the care of premature babies.

B. THE WORK OF THE DOMICILIARY MIDWIFE

Number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives under N.H.S. arrangements			Number of hospital (including private maternity home) cases where ante-natal care was carried out by the domiciliary midwife (4)	Number of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwives (5)
Doctor not booked (1)	Doctor booked (2)	Total (3)		
—	53	53	—	26

C. TRANSPORT

Number of midwives who make all, or nearly all, of their visits by car . . 13

II. Clinic and Child Welfare Services**A. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS IN LOCAL AUTHORITY PREMISES**

	Number of women who attended			Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions
	During the year (See-note 1)	Included in column (1) who were new cases (See note 2)	Included in column (1) who were hospital or private maternity home booked cases (3)	Medical Officer	Midwife only	G.P.	Hospital medical staff	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. For ante-natal examination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. For post-natal examination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Number of Women who attended during year (1)	Number of attendances (2)
3. At mothercraft classes:—		
(a) hospital or private maternity home booked . .	—	—
(b) domiciliary booked	—	—
4. At relaxation classes:—		
(a) hospital or private maternity home booked . .	—	—
(b) domiciliary booked	—	—
5. At combined mothercraft and relaxation classes:—		
(a) hospital or private maternity home booked . .	—	—
(b) domiciliary booked	—	—

III. Day and Residential Nurseries, Daily Minders

A. DAY NURSERIES

Number at end of year (1)	Number approved for training (2)	Average daily attendance during year (3)
—	—	—

B. RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES provided as part of the Authority's arrangements under Sections 22 and 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

Number at end of year (1)	Number approved for training (2)	Number of beds at end of year (3)
—	—	—

C. NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

	Premises registered at end of year—		Child minders registered at end of year (3)
	Provided by commercial firms (1)	Other nurseries (2)	
1. Number	—	5	—
2. Number of places approved (cols. (1) and (2) apply) and number of children minder (col. (3) applies)		94 (max)	

IV. Services in the Home

A. HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING

(1) Number of home visits and cases

Visited by Health Visitors, i.e. Certificated Health Visitors and others doing health visiting work	Number of cases (1)	Number of visits (2)
1. Expectant Mothers	304	958
2. Children born in 1966	901	4926
3. Children born in 1965	785	5513
4. Children born 1961-64	1360	8516
5. School children	478	1054
6. (a) Persons aged 65 and over	72	174
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	—	—
7. (a) Mental Health: care and aftercare	27	30
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	1	2
8. (a) Other hospital aftercare	178	316
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	87	151
9. Tuberculosis households	98	303
10. Other infectious diseases	168	270
11. Other	209	142

(2) Attendances by Health and Tuberculosis Visitors at Local Health Authority Clinics, Hospital Units, School Health Service Clinics, etc.

(i) Total attendances by Health and Tuberculosis Visitors at:—

- (a) Local Health Authority Clinics 386
- (b) Hospital Units, etc. —
- (c) School Health Service Clinics, etc. 878
- (d) G.P. Surgeries —
- (e) Chest Clinics 146

(ii) Type of Clinics, etc., attended. Numbers in parenthesis where appropriate:—

(a) Local Health Authority Clinics:—

- 1 Ante-natal
- 2 Post-natal
- (3) Child Welfare
- (4) Immunisation
- 5 Mothercraft
- 6 Relaxation
- 7 Health Education
- (8) Other — Family Planning.

(b) Hospital Units, etc.:—

- 9 Maternity
- 10 Paediatric
- 11 Geriatric
- (12) Mental Health.
- 13 Other, specify.

(c) School Health:—

- (14) Clinics
- (15) Medical Inspections
- (16) Formal Health Education sessions
- (17) Other (excluding home visits) — Immunisation, E.N.T., Orthopaedic, Minor Ailments, B.C.G., Eye, Chest.

B. HOME NURSING

	Number of cases (1)	Number of visits (2)
1. Total number of persons nursed during the year ..	1233	25788
2. Number aged under 5 (at first visit in 1966)	48	410
3. Number aged 65 or over (at first visit in 1966)	626	15731

C. HOME HELP SERVICE

Home help to households for persons						
Aged 65 or over on first Visit in 1965 (1)	Aged under 65 at first visit in 1966.				Total (6)	
	Chronic sick (2)	Mentally Disordered (3)	Maternity (4)	Others (5)		
Number of cases	280	24	—	5	24	333

V. Registration of Nursing Homes under The Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938

	Numbers of homes (1)	Number of beds provided			Total Beds (5)
		Maternity (2)	Medical (3)	Surgical (4)	
1. Homes first registered during year	—	—	—	—	—
2. Homes whose registrations ceased during year ..	—	—	—	—	—
3. Homes on register at end of year	1	—	20	—	20
4. Homes exempt from registration at end of year ..	—	—	—	—	—
5. Homes inspected during year	1	—	—	—	—

VI. Return of Staff in Post at 31st December 1966

A. HEALTH VISITORS

	(1) Whole-time	(2) Part-time	(3) Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time	(4) Number of staff with Health Visitor's Certificate	(5) Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
Number of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	—	—	—	—	—
Tutors	—	—	—	—	—
Group Advisers	—	—	—	—	—
Health Visitors	9	—	—	9	—
Total	9	—	—	9	—

B. HOME NURSES

(Including those employed by voluntary organisations as agent for local authority).

	(1) Whole-time (1)	(2) Part-time (2)	(3) Whole-time equivalent of Col. (1) plus Col. (2)	(4) Number of staff district trained	(5) Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
Number of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	—	—	—	—	—
R.G.N.s (or S.R.N.s):					
male	—	—	—	—	—
female	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.N.s	—	—	—	—	—
Other qualified nurses	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

C. MIDWIVES

(1) Those employed by local authority or voluntary organisations or hospital as agent for local authority—

	Whole-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Fee per case basis (3)	Whole-time equivalent of Col. (1) plus Cols. (2) & (3) (4)	Number of staff approved as teachers (5)	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available (6)
Number of non-Medical and Assistant non-Medical Supervisors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwives ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

(2) Private practice midwives (including those employed in nursing homes but excluding those working in hospitals or on a fee per case basis for the local authority .. Nil.

D. COMBINED DUTIES (HEALTH VISITING, MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING)

Staff employed	Whole-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time (3)	Number of staff with Health Visitor's Certificate (4)	Number of staff district trained (5)	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available (6)
Superintending staff ..	1	—	—	1	1	—
Health Visiting, midwifery and home nursing duties ..	1	—	—	1	1	—
Health visiting and midwifery duties ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health visiting and home nursing duties ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwifery and home nursing duties ..	12	—	—	1	11	2
Other groups—specify ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	14	—	—	3	13	—

E. CLINIC AND SCHOOL NURSES AND OTHER STAFF (EXCLUDING STAFF EMPLOYED IN NURSERIES)

	(1) Whole-time	(2) Part-time	(3) Whole-time equivalent of Col. (1) plus Col. (2)	(4) Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
Nurses employed solely at local health authority clinics	—	—	—	—
Nurses employed solely at school clinics	—	—	—	—
Auxiliary staff (not clerical), e.g. clinic assistants ..	—	1	1	—
Total	—	1	1	—

F. STAFF OF DAY AND RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES

	DAY NURSERIES				RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES			
	(1) Whole-time	(2) Part-time	(3) Whole-time equivalent of Col. (1) plus Col. (2)	(4) Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available	(5) Whole-time	(6) Part-time	(7) Whole-time equivalent of Col. (5) plus Col. (6)	(8) Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
Registered nurses (R.G.N. (or S.R.N.) R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Enrolled Nurses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Certificated Nursery Nurses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursery students in training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other staff, excluding domestics, e.g. Play- mistresses, Nursery Assistants, Helpers, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

G. HOME HELPS

	(1) Whole-time	(2) Part-time	(3) Whole-time equivalent of whole-time plus part-time	(4) Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
Organisers and assistant organisers ..	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—
Home helps: male	—	—	—	—
female	—	345	129	—
Night attendants: male	—	—	—	—
female	—	—	—	—
Total	—	346	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Organised by the Welfare Services Staff. Supervisory visits are paid by members of the Nursing staff.

Table 19.

Nursing Services—Summary Table.

Number of Cases undertaken by the District Nurses during the year 1966.

	Maternity Cases.	Visits to Maternity Cases.	General Cases.	Visits to General Cases.	Ante-natal Visits.	Casual Visits. (Including Post-Natal).
Dunbar						
Nurse Dunsire/Nurse Wood	8	113	374	5629	58	—
East Linton						
Nurse Cochrane	1	16	72	1118	5	—
North Berwick						
Nurse Thomson	4	102	95	1613	28	4
Gullane						
Nurse Nichol	3	59	53	1402	27	117
Aberlady						
Nurse Duncan	3	40	31	883	10	83
Gifford						
Nurse McBain	1	17	33	1146	5	38
Pencaitland						
Nurse Hawick	1	42	82	69	25	1
Ormiston						
Nurse McIntyre	1	17	52	1330	7	45
Haddington						
Nurse Smith	5	87	116	2612	33	22
Tranent						
Nurse McCallum	9	89	106	3081	69	—
Prestonpans (A)						
Nurse Amos	15	245	50	1701	117	7
Prestonpans (B)						
Nurse Fortune	13	341	61	1949	119	3
Cockenzie						
Nurse Pryde	5	65	80	2575	47	9

Table 20.**Venereal Diseases.**

This Table shows the number of Patients resident in East Lothian treated at Treatment Centres during 1966:—

Acquired syphilis	3
Gonorrhoea	13
Non-gonococcal urethritis	13
Other venereal infections	23
Non-venereal	18

Table 21.**Orthopaedic Treatment.**

No. of patients in Princess Margaret Rose Hospital on 1/1/66	—
No. of admissions to Princess Margaret Rose Hospital	20
No. cured	15
No. improved and receiving after-care treatment	4
No. Died	—
No. remaining in hospital on 31/12/66	1

AFTER-CARE.

No. of attendances at clinics for physiotherapy	12,202
No. of home visits for physiotherapy	939
Total	13,141

Table 22.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

(a) Landward Area.

Part I of the Act.

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Number of	
			Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	16	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	70	23	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	15	12	—	—
Total	101	51	3	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	To H.M. Inspector. (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) . .	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective . .	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes . .	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	8	—	—	—

(b) Burghs.

Part I of the Act.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Inspections. (3)	Number of	
			Written notices. (4)	Occupiers prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	85	81	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	124	115	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	5	—	—
Total	217	201	1	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars. (1)	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Number of cases in which defects were found. Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
			To H.M. Inspector. (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	10	10	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	20	—	—	—

COUNTY COUNCIL OF EAST LoTHIAN

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
C O U N T Y

DURING THE YEAR

1966

BY

JAMES S. GIBSON,

County Sanitary Inspector

and Master of Works.

STAFF

County Sanitary Inspector and Master of Works—

James S. Gibson.

Depute County Sanitary Inspector and

Depute Master of Works—

James B. Cunningham.

Assistant County Sanitary Inspectors and

Masters of Works—

John R. Robertson.

Andrew McCraw.

Trainee Sanitary Inspector—

Andrew F Mungall (appointed August, 1965).

Student Sanitary Inspector—

Graham Ross.

Milk Officer—

Miss Marjorie J. Beveridge. (Left July, 1965).

Food and Dairy Officer—

James Baird (appointed June, 1965).

Clerk of Works—Drainage—

James Lavery.

County Pest Destruction Officer—

Thomas Stevenson.

Clerkesses—

Miss Christina M. Laidlaw.

Miss Susan Hall.

**TO the Secretary of State for Scotland and the County Council
of the County of East Lothian.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I present my Annual Report for the year 1966.

The report deals with a number of the more important transactions of my department during the year, and, to add interest, photographs relating to various aspects of the work have been included.

Early in the year, the County Council officials were asked to prepare a 5 year house building programme, and after discussions and meetings, the County Council decided to erect 772 houses in three phases. Included in this figure were 100 houses to replace those likely to be represented as unfit, in terms of the Housing Act, 1966. Details of the programme are given in the report.

Although the provision of decent homes seems so fundamental a necessity in any society as to need no publicity, the television drama "Cathy Come Home" nevertheless seemed to stir the national conscience for progressive housing programmes and enlightened social services. Sanitarians have always regarded the provision of decent homes as the basic step in improving environmental hygiene, and it came as a shock to find that this is not always the case, as happened in this County this year when the members of the Health Committee were asked to deal with nine dirty County Council tenants in one area. The cases are referred to in the report, and our experience shows that the welfare facilities for dealing with such problem families leave much to be desired.

The housing of seasonal workers is another subject which has given concern, and, during the year, after conceding a number of points, we managed to reach agreement with the Officials of the Home and Health Department on the framing of new Byelaws. By the end of the year work was well advanced on the third draft.

Following receipt of a petition signed by householders in the Oxwellmains area, the County Medical Officer of Health and I presented a joint report on dust emission from the clinker cooling equipment at Dunbar cement works. After a great deal of discussion, action taken by the County Council expedited the installation of electrostatic precipitators, and brought about an agreement to demolish two houses after the tenants had been rehoused. It was also agreed to delay consideration as to what

further action should be taken with regard to the remaining houses, until the precipitators had been in operation for a period of 6 months.

Mr James Baird, Food and Dairy Officer in my department, resigned in February, 1966, and was not replaced until Miss Margaret Willan was appointed in October, 1966. Re-visitation of food premises continued during the year, and, although there has been an overall improvement in the general standard, much more needs to be done. The type of labour recruited for the summer season catering and hotel trade is something which requires to be looked at. I have always felt that this is a matter which the trade as a whole should be dealing with or contributing towards. Two serious contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act were reported to the Procurator Fiscal during the year, and in both instances he decided not to prosecute. In my opinion, these were wrong decisions which have undermined the enforcement work carried out by the members of my staff in the protection of the public. I believe there is a good case for strengthening the powers of enforcement officers, with due safeguard of course, and, it may be prudent, in some instances, for cases to go straight to the Procurator Fiscal before being discussed by the County Council members. Meat inspection continues at Haddington Slaughterhouse for the time being, but unless the Town Council decide to bring the premises into conformity with the Food (Preparation & Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963, by July, 1967, slaughtering will require to stop at the only remaining slaughterhouse in the County.

The various sewerage systems in the County operated satisfactorily during the year, and the desludging of sewage purification plants was improved by the purchase of a new 1200 gallon suction tanker. A tender was accepted for the construction of the first phase of a new sewerage scheme for Pencaitland Villages, at a cost of £34,904, and reports on the extension of Longniddry drainage and the construction of a joint primary treatment plant for Aberlady and Gullane drainage, were approved by the County Council. Pit water from Bankton Colliery, finding its way into a clear water drain at Prestonpans Station has caused serious flooding in the landward area and within the Burgh for the last few years. Action taken by the National Coal Board has not prevented flooding during wet weather, and, on my recommendation, the County Council has commissioned a report with a view to promoting a scheme under the Flood Prevention (Scotland) Act, 1961.

A further street lighting improvement scheme was carried out this year by my department. New legislation, which will

come into effect in 1967, will make street lighting a function of the Highway Authority, and the County Council will, no doubt, arrange for the transfer of this service to the County Surveyor.

The cleansing service, as presently organised within the County Special Scavenging District, is no longer capable of satisfying the increasing demands from farms and isolated areas, and the County Council has approved a report recommending a County scheme. Implementation of the scheme, however, has been delayed until the end of the period of severe restraint.

The usual high standard of purity of the public water supplies has been maintained, and East Lothian Water Board is making excellent progress in the construction of the new Whitadder reservoir for the augmentation of the supply.

Once again I take this opportunity of thanking the members of my staff for the hard work they have put in during the year. Any success achieved in improving the standard of hygiene in the County is due to their efforts, and I am grateful for their support and loyalty. I would also like to record my appreciation of the help which I have received from other Officials of the County Council, and the technical officers of the Central Departments.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES GIBSON,

*County Sanitary Inspector
and Master of Works.*

EAST LoTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

R E P O R T

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 6 6**HOUSING***NEW HOUSES*

The total number of houses erected in the landward part of the County during the year was 285, an increase of 28 on last year's total. 238 of these were County Council houses, erected as part of the housing programme. The following table shows the number of houses and by whom erected.

	No. of Houses of				Total
	2 apts.	3 apts.	4 apts.	5 apts.	
Local Authority	42	148	48	—	238
Education Authority . .	—	—	1	—	1
Private Persons with Assistance under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950-52	—	3	—	—	3
Others	—	8	20	15	43
	42	159	69	15	285

The three houses in the above table which received assistance, were for members of the Agricultural population. During the year, applications for assistance were received in respect of 6 houses.

HOUSING PROGRAMME

At the beginning of 1966, all local authorities in Scotland were asked to assess the housing needs in their areas for the ensuing five years, and to prepare suitable programmes. The purpose of this was to ensure continuity of building, by acquiring adequate land in advance and making provision for the necessary services. East Lothian County Council was amongst the first to submit a major programme, the details of which are as follows.

HOUSING 1966/70.

		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
East Saltoun	10	10	—	—
Macmerry				
Prefab Site	30	30	—	—
Brierbush Road	20	—	20	—
Ormiston	100	50	50	—
Pencaitland	20	20	—	—
Aberlady	30	15	15	—
Longniddry				
Prefab Site	18	—	—	—
Forthview	32	34	16	—
Westbarns	34	34	—	—
Elphinstone	10	—	10	—
Prestonpans				
Preston Crescent	40	—	40	—
Longdykes	110	—	—	110
Inchview	42	42	—	—
Gullane	20	—	20	—
Gifford	10	—	10	—
Innerwick	10	—	10	—
Tranent	50	—	20	30
Athelstaneford	10	—	10	—
East Linton	10	—	10	—
Haddington	100	50	50	—
Dunbar	66	—	—	66
	772	235	281	256

The County Council completed schemes during the year at various localities erecting a total of 238 houses. Illustration No. 1 shows an attractive development at Longniddry.

PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT.

Private house building has gone up by one hundred per cent this year, but this still only represents fifteen per cent of the total houses built. Traditional fencing and building would seem to be on the way out, however, and it is obvious from the planning applications which are coming in from building contractors that there is going to be a very large increase in private speculative building for sale. This seems inevitable, in view of East Lothian's extremely attractive sites and its proximity to Edinburgh. The Wemyss Estate site at Glassel Park has developed rather slowly, even although it is a most desirable development, as can be seen in illustration No. 2. The Tweeddale Avenue site on the Yester Estate at Gifford has been developed by local builder in a most modern and attractive layout, as can be seen in illustrations Nos. 3 and 4.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Applications for discretionary grants under the Housing Acts continue to be made, and altogether 32 applications involving 54 houses were received during the year. All applications were approved, and grants amounting to £23,912 promised. This brings the total number of houses to be improved since the scheme was initiated to 638, and the total grants promised to the substantial sum of £201,816. During the year, works of alterations and conversions which were grant earning, were completed to 24 dwellings, and £10,647 paid.

STANDARD GRANTS.

There was only one application for Standard Grant during the year. This was for the provision of a washhand basin, and a grant of £2 10/- was paid.

LOANS FOR HOUSE PURCHASE.

The County Council operates schemes of advancing money for house purchase, in terms of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, and Section 75 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. Applications are considered by the Finance Committee of the County Council, and technical advice on values and conditions are provided by this department. During the year, 30 were surveyed and, on the basis of reports made by my department, 25 advances were made and 5 refused.

The total amount of money advanced for house purchase during the year was £47,620,

BUILDING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1959.

The East Lothian Buildings Authority has satisfactorily carried out its statutory functions during the year, and the following return shows the relevant details with regard to applications dealt with and notices served, etc.

Statistical Information for 1966**1. WARRANTS****(a) Warrants** (other than Minor Warrants)

Total number granted	151	Value	£1,760,150
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Total number refused	—		
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(b) Minor Warrants

Total number granted	252	Value	£ 24,865
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Total number refused	—		
-----------------------------	---	--	--

(c) Demolitions

Total number granted	4	Value	—
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Total number refused	—		
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2. Section 11 — NOTICES

(a) Number of Notices issued under Section 11	None
--	------

(b) Regulations in respect of which Section 11 notices have been issued	None
--	------

3. APPEALS

(a) Number of Appeals under Section 16	None
--	------

(b) Brief details of the subject of the Appeals and the decisions reached ...	None
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MAJOR WARRANTS.

During the year, the following applications for warrant were received and granted.

	<i>Applications Received.</i>		<i>Applications Granted.</i>	
	Private.	L.A.	Private	L.A.
Erection	87	22	76	20
Alter or Extend	61	3	65	3
Amendments	14	—	15	—
Demolition	5	—	4	—

Five applications were withdrawn, and the remainder were outstanding at the end of the year. Only 80 of the plans complied in all respects with the Building Regulations when submitted.

The warrants issued were for the following types of buildings:—

<i>Local Authority.</i>		<i>Private.</i>	
172	63		New Houses.
	2		Wooden Chalets.
	57		Alterations to Houses.
	4		Alterations to Shops.
3	—		Alterations to Schools.
	2		Alterations to commercial garages.
	2		Alterations to Clubs or Clubhouses.
	1		Timber Store.
	16		Farm Buildings.
	4		Demolitions.
131	5		Garages.
	1		Erection of Hall.
	1		Erection of Gas Governors House.
2	—		Erection of Mobile Toilets.
	3		Erection of Factories.
	1		Erection of Motor Repair Depot.
	1		Erection of Office.
	1		Erection of Petrol Filling Station.
2	—		Erection of Schools.

15 Amendments to warrant were granted during the year.

The factories for which warrants were granted, were erected on the County Council's Industrial Site at Macmerry. These were of Butler Construction, having an external metal cladding with an internal lining of pre-finished insulation board. In order to satisfy the radiation intensity factor in terms of Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963, certain walls had to be treated with a special non-combustible board, having a fire resistance of 4 hours. Views of the finished factories are shown in Illustration No. 5.

The construction work at the new Cockenzie Power Station is now nearing completion, and, had it not been for the discovery of a fault in the steam pressure equipment, the first set would have been now producing electricity. Illustration No. 6 shows the coal conveyor on the west side of the station, and No. 7 illustrates the successful architectural treatment of the east elevation.

Ash from the station is to be pumped to lagoons reclaimed from the sea at Westpans, and illustrations Nos. 8, 9 and 10 show how this ash disposal area has been constructed.

MINOR WARRANTS.

During the year I issued 254 Minor Warrants, one of which was cancelled. These included 72 garages, 102 greenhouses, sheds, huts and pigeon lofts, 68 alterations, 2 erection of store, 5 Sub-Station, 4 timber chalets.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The undernoted villages are included in the County Special Scavenging District.

Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Cuthill, Dirleton, Dirleton East, East Saltoun, Elphinstone, Garvald, Gifford, Gladsmuir, Gullane, Humbie, Innerwick, Longniddry, Macmerry, Meadowmill, Muirpark, Tranent, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Preston, Stenton, Spott and Westbarns.

The Burgh of East Linton again received the extension of the County Cleansing Service during 1966 and this proved satisfactory.

Householders residing in the above scavenging districts receive a twice weekly collection of refuse. A fortnightly salvage collection is extended to the more populous districts within the County. With many more properties outwith the rated areas demanding the service, preparations are going ahead with the formation of a County Scavenging Scheme and it is hoped that this will be introduced by May, 1968.

During the past year the service has operated satisfactorily, but the ever increasing amounts of refuse of a bulky nature has necessitated additional journeys to and from disposal points with resultant payment in overtime.

Coups within the County used for the disposal of domestic refuse by controlled tipping are sited at:—

1. Old Quarry, Gullane Bents.
2. Old Quarry, Longniddry Fruit Farm.
3. Old Quarry, Splimersford, Pencaitland.
4. Old Limekilns, East Linton.

Agreement has been reached on leasing a five acre quarry site to the south of Saltoun village, and it is hoped that this area will provide disposal facilities for domestic refuse for a further ten years. Splimersford, Gullane and Longniddry coups have a limited life left for tipping purposes varying between 18 months to three years,

Orders were placed during the year for the replacement of the mechanical shovel and the Prestonpans district cleansing vehicle. The age of the mechanical shovel with the constant wear and tear of coup work resulted in uneconomic expenditure for repairs, and it was decided to replace it with a more up-to-date model produced by Messrs Muirhill Ltd. The Austin side loader is to be replaced by a 50 cubic yard S.D. Pakamatic continuous loading vehicle.

Income from the use of the mechanical shovel during the year by the County Council departments and Burgh Authorities amounted to £655.

The Cleansing Depot and baling station being erected at Meadowmill was completed during 1966, and the first salvage collections were delivered towards the end of the year. The depot provides facilities for power baling of loose paper, a stacking area for paper bales, garage accommodation for five vehicles and an amenity block of a high standard comprising canteen, washing arrangements, drying room and toilet facilities for some 20 employees. Illustration No. 11 shows the front elevation of the completed depot.

DRAINAGE

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT WORKS.

These are situated at Athelstaneford, Gifford, Ormiston and Innerwick. These plants have been maintained satisfactorily by part-time and full-time labour, and, although the effluents were not always below the Royal Commission Standard, the performance of the plants has been fairly satisfactory. Innerwick has not been making activated sludge, and the plant manufacturers have now agreed to put in an independent air-lift activated sludge return device. The standard of the effluent from Ormiston varies and the River Board would like the County Council to instal a flow meter to record the hydraulic loading of the plant, and this will receive attention. The results of samples taken from the plants are shewn graphically in Illustration No. 12.

PRIMARY TREATMENT PLANTS.

These are situated at Longniddry and East Saltoun, and both have worked satisfactorily during the year. The suspended solids content of the effluent from the Longniddry Plant varied between 77 and 162 parts per million, while at East Saltoun, the results were never above 50 parts per million.

SEPTIC TANKS.

The 15 septic tanks serving the villages and hamlets, were desludged regularly, and, of 37 samples taken by the Lothians River Purification Board, 24 from 11 tanks were satisfactory as regards tank effluents. 13 samples from 8 tanks were unsatisfactory and polluting. Two of these are situated at Pencaitland, and will be discontinued when the new sewerage system for the village is completed. Three of the 15 tanks were found to be discharging satisfactory effluents each time they were sampled during the year. These are situated at Drem, Oldhamstocks and Whitekirk.

PENCAITLAND DRAINAGE.

Towards the end of the year, the County Council accepted a tender amounting to £32,048 for the construction of the first phase of the Comprehensive Drainage Scheme for Pencaitland villages. This is for the construction of gravitational sewers, pressure sewers, pumping station and storm tanks. Work has now started on this part of the project, and it is hoped that, before the completion of this contract, design work will have been completed on the Purification Plant and that work will follow on. Investigation is still going on in order to find the most suitable type of plant to deal centrally with sludge from the County Council's sewage plants.

ABERLADY AND GULLANE DRAINAGE.

During the year, the County Council approved a report on proposals for dealing with drainage outfalls from the above villages. The report was prepared by Messrs Carter & Wilson, C.E. and provides for the pumping of the drainage from Aberlady village to the main Gullane west outfall sewer, and for the construction of a primary treatment plant to deal with the combined flow in this sewer. The engineering problems posed in this area were quite considerable, and the Scheme designed by the County Council's Consulting Engineers has overcome these in a most satisfactory way. The proposals will have the general effect of removing sewage discharges from the Aberlady Bay Nature Reserve, and it is felt that this will be appreciated by the many visitors who frequent this area, as well as the local inhabitants of Gullane and Aberlady. The scheme is estimated to cost £63,000.

LONGNIDDRY DRAINAGE.

Arising out of pressures to proceed with further development at Glassel Park and the Dean, the County Council commissioned a report on how the present drainage system of Longniddry could be enlarged and extended. Messrs Carter & Wilson's report was subsequently approved by the County Council, and this provides

for the enlargement and duplications of certain sections of sewers, the provision of a new gravatational sewer through the Golf Course, and the addition within 5 years of a further settling tank at the primary treatment plant. The scheme will cost £11,790, and, provides for all future development being sewered with "separate" foul and clear water drains.

OUTFALL SEWERS.

The main outfall sewer from the County Council's developments at Preston, Prestonpans, became buried to a depth of 4 or 5 feet in deposited material washed up on the beach. This impeded the flow, as can be seen in Illustration No. 13. Because of serious flooding which had taken place from the manhole in the roadway above the beach, it was decided to extend the outfall some 20 yards. Suitable tidal conditions had to be selected for the work, and because of difficulties which arose, the work had to be carried out in two stages. Illustration No. 14 shows the excavation which had to be made to find the end of the pipe. Illustration No. 15 shows the "T" piece being taken off with an acetylene cutter, while illustration No. 16 shows the sewer being extended..

NEW WORKS.

Extensions to the sewerage systems for new development are designed and carried out by my department, and, during the year, the following was undertaken.

Gifford	251 yards of 6"	£1314
Gifford (Tweeddale Ave.)	347 yards of 6"	£1538
Ormiston	150 yards of 6"	£ 570
Pencaitland	127 yards of 6"	£ 904
Longniddry	180 yards of 6"	£ 749
Gullane	237 yards of 6"	£ 852
Muirpark, Tranent	238 yards of 9"	£1162
Aberlady	41 yards of 6"	£ 144
Dirleton	78 yards of 6"	£ 323
Elphinstone	77 yards of 6"	£ 381

CESSPOOL EMPTIER.

During the year, the County Council purchased a new 1200 gallon cesspool emptier. This larger capacity vehicle has improved the efficiency of the County Council's desludging service. In addition to carrying out County Council work, the vehicle is hired to East Lothian Water Board, Town Councils, and private persons, and during the year, revenue to the value of £1268 was derived from such work. Illustration No. 17 shews the vehicle at work.

STREET LIGHTING.

Systematic improvement of the street lighting throughout the landward district continued in 1966. This took the form of providing a higher standard of illumination within the existing Special Lighting District, the area of which remained unaltered and includes:—

Dunbar District.

Innerwick; Orchardfield; Stenton; West Barns.

Haddington District.

Athelstaneford; Briery Bank, Haddington; East Saltoun; Garvald; Gifford.

North Berwick District.

Aberlady; Dirleton; Dirleton East; Gullane.

Preston District.

Crown Square; Cuthill; Longniddry; Preston.

Tranent District.

Elphinstone; Gladsmuir; Macmerry; Muirpark, Tranent; New Winton; Pencaitland; Ormiston.

New lighting in the form of 80 watt mercury fluorescent units were installed at Glenkinchie and a similar scheme for Whitekirk is being prepared.

The road works at Beltonford, Dunbar are now nearing completion and the cable for the street lights and road signs is already laid. Columns and signs are due to be erected within the first month or two of 1967, the columns being the first at 35' 0" mounting height to be erected in East Lothian.

In carrying out the programme of conversion of 100 watt tungsten lights in residential areas to 80 watt mercury fluorescent, delay and difficulty has been encountered in obtaining conversion units comprising weatherproof box and swan-neck. In addition, it has been found that the condition of some of the columns without base compartments is suspect due to corrosion at ground level. In view of these circumstances erection of a new column alongside the existing is now favoured and although there is additional cost for cable work, this is offset by the extended life expectancy of the unit.

The following tables give the number, type and locations of street lights installed, altered and removed during the year, and also the total number of lights in the landward part of the County.

TABLE 1

Number of Street Lights

	T.	Installed			Converted to			Removed		
		M.	F.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.
Aberlady		3								
Athelstaneford										
Briery Bank										
Cuthill										
Dirleton										
Dirleton East										
Drem										
East Saltoun	2									
Elphinstone		11							3	
Garvald										
Gifford	15									
Gladsmuir										
Glenkinchie		6								
Gullane										
Innerwick										
Kingston										
Longniddry		11		1		30				
Macmerry		6								
Muirpark										
New Winton										
Orchardfield										
Ormiston		12							2	
Pencaitland		8							1	
Preston		4				31				
Spott										
Stenton		4								
West Barns	5									
West Saltoun										
	22	65		1		61			6	

WATER SUPPLIES.

During the last year, 63 samples were taken from both Public and Private Supplies for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination.

The samples were as follows:—

PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological.</i>
12 Satisfactory.	33 Satisfactory.
	4 Unsatisfactory.

Three of the unsatisfactory bacteriological samples were from domestic cold water storage cisterns which were subsequently cleaned out. The remaining sample from the Donnoly supply, had a count of 15 typical *eschereshia coli* per 100 mils., and this occurred on the 14th of October, 1966. A further sample taken on the 21st October was satisfactory.

East Lothian Water Board are pressing on with the construction of their new reservoir on the Whitadder, and illustration No. 18 shows the trench excavation for the dam core.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological.</i>
3 Satisfactory.	6 Satisfactory.
1 Unsatisfactory.	1 Suspicious.
	3 Unsatisfactory.

Two of the unsatisfactory samples were from spring sources at Upper Monynut in the Lammermoor Hills. The other was from a spring at Danskine on the lower slope of the Lammermoors. Eventually, a satisfactory source was found at Upper Monynut, and the Danskine supply was not used.

FOOD HYGIENE

Food premises in the burghs, villages and landward area continue to receive visits, and some premises had several visits, but not all premises had a visit. Our aim is that everyone of the 600 food premises should receive at least one visit in the year, but, at present, this is impossible to achieve.

When a restaurateur or shop owner decides to invest in and improve on his premises, we take full advantage at the Planning approval stage to assist and advise him under the Food Hygiene Regulations, and this is after appreciated. Prior to the construction of new premises or alterations to existing premises there has been a marked increase in voluntary consultation by food business owners, architects, shopfitters with this department and we are pleased at this encouraging trend.

What we are not so pleased about, however, is the standard

of recruitment of food handlers — shop assistants, kitchen staff, etc. Many are clearly clueless about commonsense food hygiene, and have never heard of the Food Hygiene Regulations, which affects, or should affect, their daily work. They can be seen in too many premises with dirty overalls, failing to carry out many of the rules of personal cleanliness listed in Regulation 6, which states—

- “A person while engaged in the handling of food —
- (a) shall ensure, by washing, that his hands and fingernails are and remain clean;
 - (b) shall wash his hands forthwith after each occasion on which he has used a sanitary convenience;
 - (c) shall keep clean, to the extent necessary to avoid contamination of food, all parts of his clothing which are liable to come into contact with the food;
 - (d) shall keep covered with a suitable waterproof dressing, any area of skin showing signs of infection or any exposed part of his person;
 - (e) shall refrain from smoking or chewing tobacco or spitting or taking snuff.

Management state that it is difficult to get staff, but this is something which managements of all kinds of business state. In another part of my report, I dealt with two exceptionally dirty houses, remarkably, the housewife of one of these houses was employed in the kitchen of one of the biggest, most expensive and reputable hotels in East Lothian. An incredible, but true case of where even a minor investigation by the management would have revealed that this person was totally unsuitable for the job.

MOULDY PIES

On Sunday, 8th May, 1966, Mr Gartshore of Heywood, Lancashire, while travelling south by car through Tranent, purchased four pies from a general store, two wrapped and two unwrapped. The two unwrapped pies were eaten during the journey towards Dunbar, and, as the two wrapped pies were taken from their cellophane covers, a green coloured mould growth was observed on the surface of the pastry. Mr Gartshore decided to return to Tranent, and handed the pies over to the Police, who in turn, communicated with this department for further particulars to be obtained.

On investigation, it was found that the pies had been delivered by a wholesaler from Glasgow on 30th April, 1966, the code numbers on the wrappers confirming this. As the arrangements between supplier and retailer were, that all pies not sold within 3 days of delivery must be destroyed, this was an obvious case of carelessness on the retailer's part. Strict control of stock rotation had not been observed and consequently, it was recom-

mended through the Health Committee that this matter be reported to the Procurator Fiscal for legal proceedings.

I regret that the Procurator Fiscal decided not to prosecute in this case, as he considered it was a first offence, and the result of a human failing. The only action which the County Council, as Food and Drugs Authority, could take was to send a letter of warning, and this was done. Hungry travellers passing through Tranent on a Sunday will not now be able to purchase a pie in this shop, as the retailer decided, after the incident, that, rather than make adequate arrangements for stock rotation, he would discontinue selling this commodity.

FOOD & DRUGS

The total number of samples was 97, of which 52 were official and 45 test samples. All samples were genuine except one formal sample of mince which showed a gross excess of preservative.

The articles sampled were:— Milk 14. Mince 14. Sausages 14, Whisky 11, Vodka 6, Gin 1, Brandy 1, Dark Rum 1, Bacardi Rum 2, Liquid Honey 1, Tinned Carrots 1, Chicken in Jelly 1, Potted Beef 2, Fish Cakes 1, Mint Jelly 1, Pickled Onions 1, Jiffi Jelly 1, Piccallili 1, Hot Dog Relish 1, Crown Relish 1, Curry Sauce 1, Lemon Sauce Mix 1, Flour 1, Party Dip 1, Miracle Whip 1, Chocolate Spread 1, Maple Syrup 1, Cocktail Cherries 1, Anchovy Sauce 1, Lentil Soup 1, Shrimps 1, Mushroom Relish 1, Nestles Milk 1, Carnation Milk 1, Salmon Spread 1, Smoked Turkey 1, Swiss Pate 1, Chicken Spread 1, Beef Spread 1, Lobster Paste 1.

The sample of mince referred to above was taken on 15th March, 1966, from Prestonpans Co-operative Society Ltd., High Street, Prestonpans, and was found to contain 2428 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Under the Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations only 450 parts per million of sulphur dioxide are allowed during the months of June, July, August and September, and this sample was taken in March.

The matter was reported to the Procurator Fiscal in order that the appropriate action could be taken, but the Fiscal decided not to take any legal proceedings against the Society. This decision by the Fiscal is quite astounding and raises issues which the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority will require to solve, if the enforcement of the Act in this area is not to become a mockery.

A further sample of mince was taken on 29th June, 1966, and found to be satisfactory. Notwithstanding this, the County Council sent an official warning to the Manager of Prestonpans Co-operative drawing his attention to the consequences of any future breach of the Regulations.

UN SOUND FOOD

During the year the following food stuffs were seized as unsound :—

<i>Product.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
Grapefruit Segments	—	6	12
Stewing Steak	—	6	—
Pressed Ham	—	4	—
Cheddar Cheese	—	22	—
Ox Tongues	—	12	—
Chopped Pork	—	8	—
Pork Shoulder Picnic	2	—	4
	4	3	—

MEAT INSPECTION

Early in the year, North Berwick Slaughterhouse, after being re-opened for a total period of two months or so, was finally closed down by North Berwick Town Council. After much consideration, Haddington Town Council elected to keep their slaughterhouse open, with the intention of carrying out improvements, structural and otherwise necessary to comply with The Food (Preparation and Distribution of Meat) (Scotland) Regulations, 1963.

The closure of North Berwick Slaughterhouse resulted in a marked increase in the number of animals dealt with at Haddington, e.g. 979 cattle were killed as against 592 the year before, nearly 800 more sheep were slaughtered and the total number of animals rose from 5412 to 6659.

Routine inspection was carried out by assistant sanitary inspectors who are qualified meat inspectors, and, when necessary, by the veterinary surgeon.

The following tables give details of unfit carcasses and organs at Haddington Slaughterhouse :—

	Cattle excluding Calves	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
1. Tuberculosis					
(a) Whole carcasses unfit.	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part was unfit.	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Organs only unfit.	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cysticercosis					
(a) Whole carcass unfit.	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses affected but (calcified) passed after treatment by refrigeration.	11	—	—	—	—
3. Actinobacillosis and Actinomycosis					
(a) Whole carcasses unfit.	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part was unfit.	3	—	—	—	3
(c) Organs only unfit.	—	—	—	—	—
4. Trichinosis					
Whole carcasses unfit.	—	—	—	—	—
5. Septicaemia (fevered car- casses).					
Whole carcasses unfit.	3	2	13	2	20
6. Bruising and Injury					
(a) Whole carcasses unfit.	2	—	4	1	7
(b) Carcasses of which some part was unfit.	5	—	3	2	10
7. All other conditions					
(a) Whole carcasses unfit.	7	4	59	14	84
(b) Carcasses of which some part was unfit.	6	—	22	7	35
(c) Organs only unfit.	193	9	1102	17	1321
8. Total items 1 to 7 above excluding the figures at 2 (b) of item 2.	219	15	1203	43	1480
9. Total number of animals inspected during the year at the slaughterhouse.	979	233	4991	456	6659

MILK.

Certificates in force on 1st January, 1966	46
Certificates revoked during the year	—
Certificates lapsed during the year	2
Certificates issued during the year	1
Certificates in force on 31st December, 1966	47

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965, has now come into operation. The holders of Premium licences are

complying fully, but, since the cooling temperature of 50°F came into force in September of this year, seven holders of Standard licences are not complying. This is due to the continued use of the older type of coolers which have no mechanical means of lowering the temperature of the cooling water. The use of these, and of milk cans for the transportation of milk to the creamery, is likely to continue until the Milk Marketing Board stops collection of cans in this County, or requests the producers still using cans to transport these to the nearest railway station. It is essential for the Milk Marketing Board to take some action in the near future to remedy this affair, otherwise the position will be one of stalemate, with the producers sending milk off as long as the Board lifts it, and not taking any action whatever to comply with the temperature of cooling specified in the Regulations. The categories for each designation are as follows:—

Premium	9
Standard	25
Pasteurised	1

The following table gives the number of samples taken for Bacteriological examination.

Designation.	No. of Samples.	No. of Unsatisfactory Results.	No. of Producers involved in Unsatisfactory Results.
Premium	75	12	8
Standard	62	13	12
Pasteurised	14	2	2

BULK TANKS.

There are now 23 producers in the County with Bulk Tanks, and 5 more actually intending putting these in. Two producers have installed mechanical spin-cleaners in the Tanks, but so far, the Bacterial samples taken of the Tanks have given variable results.

One producer, J. R. Dale & Sons, Auldham, North Berwick, has installed a second Bulk Tank, and has built open sheds with cubicles for housing the dairy herd. Illustrations Nos. 19 and 20 show the new building.

A. Y. Hastie & Sons, Dolphingstone, Tranent, had three consecutive unsatisfactory samples in July, and had a warning from the Health Committee.

A licence to sell "Standard" milk was granted to A. Cochran & Sons, 115 High Street, North Berwick.

During the year, samples continued to be tested for Brucellosis. The incidence about November was 25 per cent, but

towards the end of the year, it fell to around 20 per cent. Individual cow samples were taken at the farm of Messrs Watson & Stewart, Bankrugg, Gifford, and these revealed one excreter which was slaughtered. A. Y. Hastie, Alderston Mains, Haddington, had 3 excreters slaughtered. The fall in positive cases would seem to be due to the excreters going dry, and not to a slaughter programme, as the farmers cannot afford to slaughter cows at their own expense. All this points to the need for the eradication scheme proposed by the Government being pushed forward as soon as possible, with adequate compensation for producers who are unlucky to have *Brucella* positive cattle.

DIRTY HOUSES

ANY ANSWER?

The County Council housing scheme at Prestonpans has the doubtful distinction of probably having more dirty houses than any other part of the landward area. Some tenants there also have the worst kept and most miserable gardens imaginable. In winter, these are mud patches strewn with litter; in summer, the mud and litter are hidden by tall weeds, and very often a badly kept garden and a badly kept house go together. One or two such cases can cause others to lose heart, become indifferent about their house and garden, and fall into the same slothful habits as their neighbours.

A list of nine bad cases was prepared in July, each was visited and each householder warned to put the house into a clean and tidy state. After some time, six of the houses showed fair improvement, one showed slight progress and two remained in the same deplorable condition.

These two worst cases had many similarities. The floors were ingrained with dirt, the walls were smeared and sticky, tattered old clothes lay on black smelly mattresses, a foul odour hung about the whole house, the sinks and sanitary fittings were possibly beyond even Ajax's vaunted power. Many parts of the houses suffered wanton damage — broken windows, missing switch covers, busted partitions and broken plaster. Outside, the garden area — to call it a "garden" would be sheer mockery — was equally depressing, with rubbish and muck everywhere. Illustration 21 shows a rear area. On the left can be seen the conglomeration of old rusted corrugated iron, sticks and paling. On the right, there are cans and paper lying around an old pram and bicycle. Two of the windows are broken, and paint has been poured out of an upstairs window and into the wall. A man appears to be tossing some paper among the old cans, and a cat is mouse-hunting through the rubbish. An old rug lies behind the green pole, which has been knocked askew. The wretched,



Illustration No. 1—County Council Housing at Longniddry.

Illustration No. 2—Private Housing at Glassel Park, Longniddry.





Illustration No. 3—Private Housing at Yester.

Illustration No. 4—Private Housing at Yester.





Illustration No. 5—New Factory at Macmerry.

Illustration No. 6—Cockenzie Power Station—Coal Conveyor.



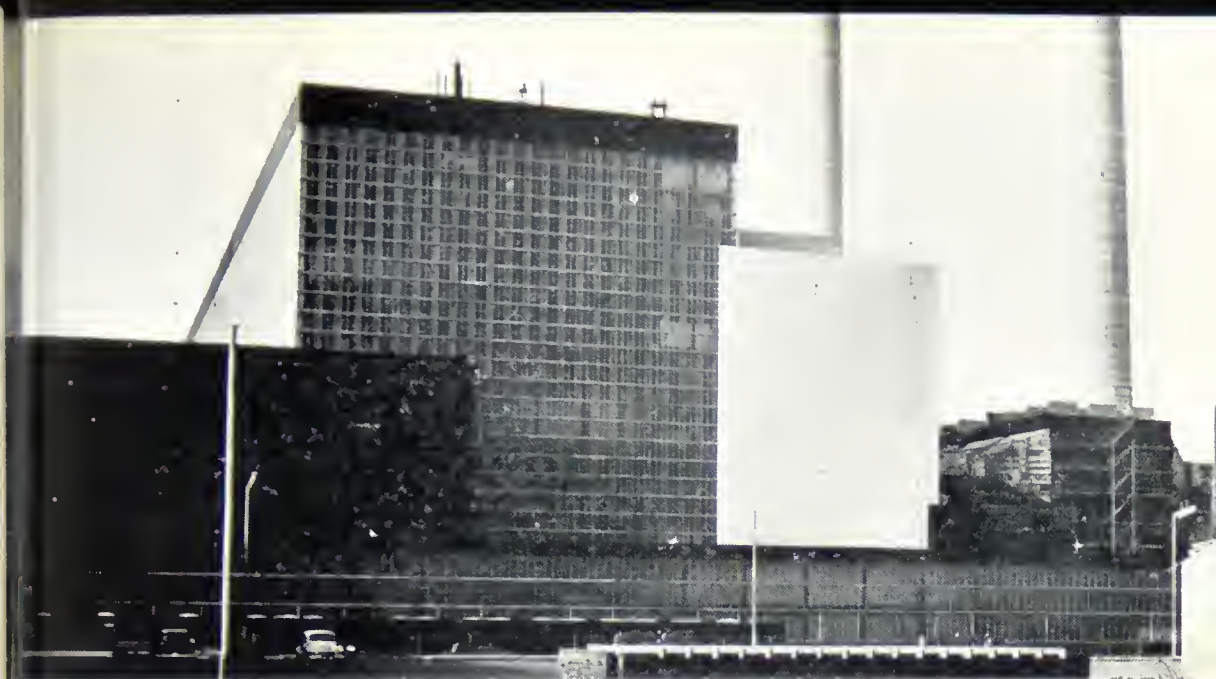


Illustration No. 7—Cockenzie Power Station—East elevation.

Illustration No. 8—Cockenzie Power Station—Ash Disposal Area.





Illustration No. 9—Cockenzie Power Station—Ash Disposal Area.

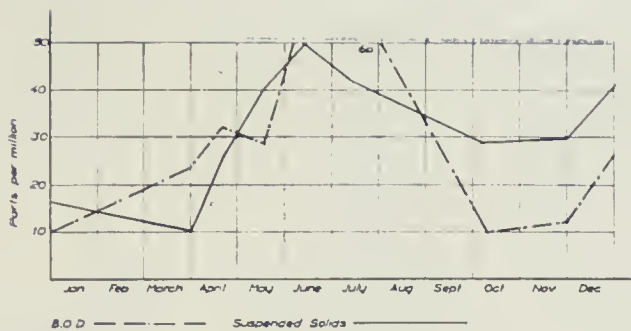
Illustration No. 10—Cockenzie Power Station—Ash Disposal Area.





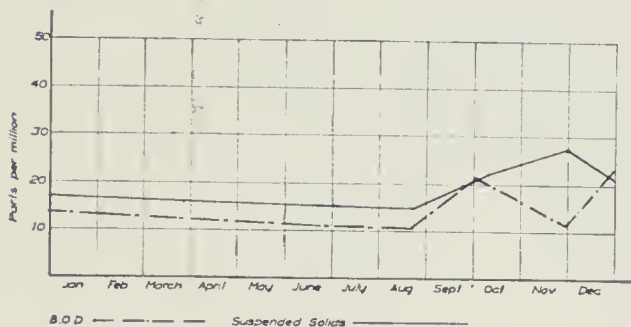
Illustration No. 11—Meadowmill—Cleansing Depot.

Illustration No. 13—Preston Sewer—Buried outfall before extension.



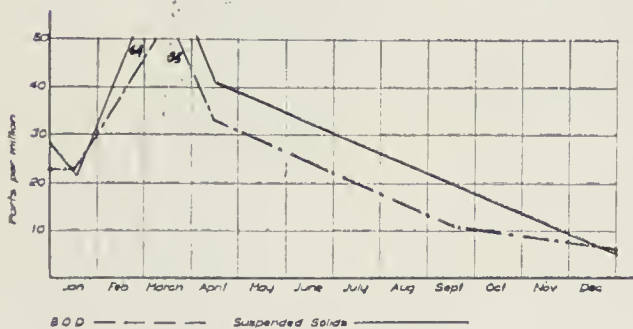
EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL
CAMISTON
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT RESULTS 1966

SANITARY DEPARTMENT



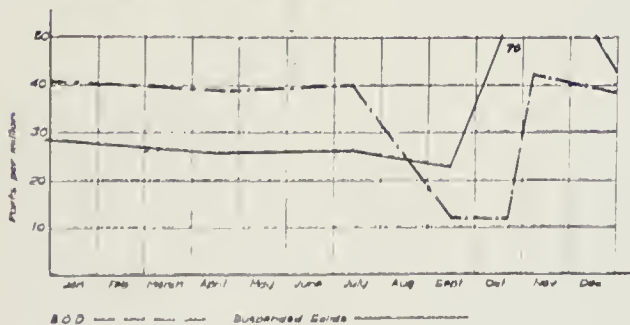
EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL
GIFFORD
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT RESULTS 1966

SANITARY DEPARTMENT



EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL
INVERKEITHING
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT RESULTS 1966

SANITARY DEPARTMENT



EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL
INVERURIE
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT RESULTS 1966

SANITARY DEPARTMENT

Illustration No. 12—Graphic results of effluent analyses,



Illustration No. 14—Preston Sewer—Excavation for buried outfall.





Illustration No. 15—Preston Sewer— Removal of 'T' piece.

Illustration No. 16—Preston Sewer—Extension of outfall.





Illustration No. 17—New Desludging Vehicle.

Illustration No. 18—Whitadder—Excavations for dam core.





Illustration No. 19—New dairy buildings at Auldham.



Illustration No. 20—New dairy buildings at Auldham.



Illustration No. 21—'Rear Garden' of house at Prestonpans.

Illustration No. 22—Oxwellmains Cottages—Dust deposit in garden.



degrading scene can only be fully realised by visiting — photographs and description are inadequate.

In both cases there are big families and, among those who are old enough, none seems to have the least desire to do anything about the house. The householders have been warned many times, they have been reported to the Health Committee and, in turn, been warned by them and threatened with eviction.

One Councillor suggested that a firm of industrial cleaners should be employed, at County Council expense, to carry out a general cleaning of the premises, the occupiers to try and keep it clean for themselves after that. We doubted the wisdom of this. If the house could not be kept clean before such action, it is unlikely that it would be kept clean after it. The firm was asked to estimate for the job, but after visiting, replied that the job was too unhygienic and smelly for them.

In today's enlightened times, this may be looked upon as a social or welfare problem, beyond the mandate of the sanitary inspector, whose moral and legal duty probably ends after visiting, warning and, if necessary, reporting for prosecution under the Public Health Act. The Council have shown a reluctance to carrying out the gamut of the law, and the two houses have, apart from a few short spells been in a lamentable state for years, with several others little better.

I have no doubt that there are many factors to consider, e.g. social background, intelligence, financial means, etc., but, if these houses are to have a chance of being looked after, the Local Authority will either have to cause the occupants to be evicted or fined or put into the hands of the appropriate social worker for the Official's long and active attention.

GREY DAFFODILS.

On 22nd April, 1966, a petition, signed by the 15 occupants of the cottages close to the Oxwellmains Cement Works was sent, through the Medical Officer of Health, to the County Council stating:—

"We wish to complain about the pollution of the air in the vicinity of the Cement Works at Oxwellmains, Dunbar.

Since the factory started, the "dust" has gradually increased and is now almost unbearable. To ask people to live in the conditions caused by the factory, in 1966, is not only unhealthy but uncivilised.

We feel that, as Medical Officer of Health for East Lothian, your attention should be drawn to the conditions we are asked to live in, as obtaining a house elsewhere is almost impossible."

The cottages were visited on 26th April, 1966, and the housewife at the first house said it was very difficult to keep

cement dust out of the house. She showed window ledges which had an accumulation of thick dust.

Grass in the garden was scarcely recognisable, being mostly covered with the dull grey particles. An all-grey lawn mower sat unused beside the grass. (Illustration No. 22). Windows facing the cement works looked blasted and eerie with the fine dust. (Illustration No. 23.) Boxes, plants and even some daffodils were all covered in grey dust. The husband claimed that phlegm was grey and black in the morning, and the house drain was choked due to cement clogging it.

At another house, a young mother had been unable to put her 8 months old baby out for fresh air because of the dust.

Walls and roads had layers of the grey dust, giving them a spectre-look. Trees had an almost Christmas-Card like appearance (Illustration No. 24) although it was Spring, and the predominant colour everywhere was grey.

The Cement Company were asked what they were going to do to prevent the nuisance and, after much correspondence and a long wait, they installed electro-static precipitators which were reckoned to reduce the dust level by about two-thirds. However, the remaining dust pollution of the atmosphere where people live was still unsatisfactory.

At the end of the year, efforts were being made to rehouse the people worst effected, and the Cement Company were endeavouring to find more ways to eliminate the dust.

The layout of the plant is shown in illustration No. 25. and the extensive quarry workings in illustration No. 26.

CARAVAN SITES.

Only 1 site licence was issued during the year, and this was a new lessee of the already registered site at Thorntonloch. The Caravan Club site at Yellowcraig has been extensively used during the year by Club Members from all over Britain, and many say that it is the finest site they have stayed at. Illustration No. 27 shows an aerial view of this attractive and well landscaped site.

The following table lists the licensed sites, and gives details of the permitted maximum number of caravans, and also the time limit for occupation.

Address of Site.	Maximum Number of Caravans.	Permitted period of occupation.
Gilsland, North Berwick.	146	1st April to 30th Sept.
Seton Sands Camp.	85	1st April to 30th Sept.
Duffers Park, Dunbar.	25	1st April to 30th Sept.
Beltonford.	6	Two days.
Monksmuir.	14	Fourteen days.
Muirpark, Tranent.	9	Two days.
Seton Sands (Residential).	72	All the year round.
Thorntonloch.	60	1st April to 30th Sept.
Broxburn Garage Car Park.	6	All the year round, valid only until Dec- ember, 1966.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PEST ACT

The Pest Destruction Officer, in addition to dealing with infestations on the County Council's own lands, attends to day-to-day complaints from householders and carries out regular survey work over the farm lands throughout the County. Where infestations are discovered, intimations are sent out from the Sanitary Department. Due to pressure of work, it has not been possible to offer a treatment service, but the Pest Destruction Officer offers information on the use of "warfarin," and demonstrates method of baiting.

Nine local authority dumps, 7 sewage works and 2 waste paper stores are subject to routine inspection and periodic treatment. The foreshore at Longniddry, Gullane, Cockenzie, Yellowcraig, Dunbar and Thorntonloch receive special attention in summertime. A close watch is kept on one Distillery and 5 Maltings, and where information is obtained regarding locations of grain storage in the County, regular inspections are made.

We have been successful in persuading Maltsters to redesign malt bins and carry out rat-proofing measures, in order to prevent infestation of an adjoining house.

The control of feral pigeons at Dunbar has continued. The birds are trapped and destroyed in the old do-cote west of the High Street. This work is carried out in conjunction with the Town Council, Dunbar.

The following table gives types of properties surveyed and the infestation found.

TYPE OF PROPERTY.

	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
1. Number of Properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1966 (See Notes 3, 4, and 5 below).					
(a) As a result of notification.	52	87	45	30	214
(b) Otherwise.	31	60	40	62	193
Total	83	147	85	92	307
2. Number of the above properties found to be infested by rats or mice.	41	83	54	70	248
3. Number of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared.					
(a) By the Local Authority.	41	72	40	31	184
(b) Otherwise.	—	11	14	39	64
Total	41	83	54	70	248

FACTORIES ACT

Complaints received during the past year were about the same in number as last year, and similar in nature. Lack of toilet accommodation, inadequate ventilation and lack of cleanliness were the main objections. All cases were investigated and, where necessary, owners were asked to remedy the faults.

The following table shows the inspections made during the year.

PREMISES. (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Inspections. (3)	Number of Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	16	16	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	70	23	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including outworkers' premises).	15	12	—	—
	101	51	3	—

SEASONAL WORKERS.

Seasonal workers were accommodated at twelve farms—a reduction on previous years. The general standard was, except in a few cases, improved on past seasons. At two farms, very young children were being housed in most unsuitable conditions where it was not possible for the husband and wife and children to have the occupancy of one apartment to themselves. The potato merchants were advised to arrange for the families to be given suitable alternative accommodation.

The new byelaws for seasonal workers' accommodation were approved in draft form by the Scottish Development Department officials, after a meeting in Edinburgh and some correspondence.

My Department is finding, every year, cases where very young children, and sometime babies, are brought with the squads to live in the huts, grain stores and other farm buildings which frequently make up the accommodation. We are also finding that sometimes these premises are used for winter occupation which they are most unsuited for, because they are rarely wind and water tight and lack good heating facilities.

I feel that, after appropriate consultation with the Local Authority, the Secretary of State could allow byelaws controlling the ages of persons occupying the seasonal workers' accommodation, and the periodic seasonal use of these premises, to be prescribed under Section 171 (f) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1962. Up 'till now, the Scottish Development Department have dissuaded us from including two such byelaws, saying that there was not enough national demand to allow the Scottish Secretary to prescribe them in the list of matters in the Act.

It was in 1964 that the County Council agreed, after a joint report by the Medical Officer of Health and the County Sanitary Inspector, to consider having new byelaws to replace the old pre-war legislation. As with all new byelaws, a lot of time and work had to be spent by County Council and St. Andrew's House staff in their preparation. The purpose of the proposed byelaws is to give a standard of accommodation which is reasonable for to-day. When the County Council considered the final draft, the go-ahead for bringing the byelaws into force was not given. Instead, it was postponed pending further discussion with the National Farmers' Union and the Farm Servants' Union. This seems to be a delaying tactic, scarcely necessary, because both these Unions would, in any case, be given ample opportunity to study the draft form and put forward any objections when it is advertised.

It is hoped that this is not to be allowed to drift for an indefinite period, until eventually the members have forgotten the essential and urgent reasons for improving the byelaws.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

During the year, a further two premises were registered, bringing the total number of registered premises under the Act to 130. All the registered premises in the County have now received a general inspection, and a number of re-inspections have been carried out during the year.

Owners generally have remedied the contraventions of the Act, the main deficiencies being inadequate or unsuitable toilet facilities, sub-standard natural and/or artificial lighting and inadequate heating. In some cases, however, there has been slowness in having the work carried out, but this is understandable as the cost, in some cases, of bringing premises up to the necessary standard is quite high.

The artificial lighting in a number of the offices was sub-standard, and this has been remedied, in most cases, by the installation of strip lighting or altering the position of existing lighting. It was found, on several occasions, that the removal of diffusers from strip lighting achieved the necessary improvement. as, in most cases, these were not cleaned regularly.

In the case of food shops already dealt with under the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, there has been little difficulty in administering the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. and even in premises being visited for the first time, there has been fairly ready co-operation at the inspection stage. and also in achieving the requisite standards.

During the coming year, the main task will be to re-visit the registered premises, particularly those where contraventions of the Act have been noted previously, and, in the course of this work, it is hoped that any changes or perhaps even unregistered premises may come to our notice.

TABLE A.—Registrations and General Inspections.

TOTALS	2	130	32
Offices	1	42	22
Retail Shops	—	62	5
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	24	3
Fuel storage Depots	—	2	2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Class of Premises.

Number of premises registered during the year.

Total number of registered premises at end of year.

Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.

TABLE B.—Number of Visits of All Kinds by Inspector to Registered Premises.

60

TABLE C. — Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of workplace.	Number of persons employed.
(1)	(2)
Offices	226
Retail Shops	169
Wholesale departments, warehouses	—
Catering establishments open to the public	216
Canteens	4
Fuel storage depots	5
TOTAL	620
TOTAL MALES	279
TOTAL FEMALES	341

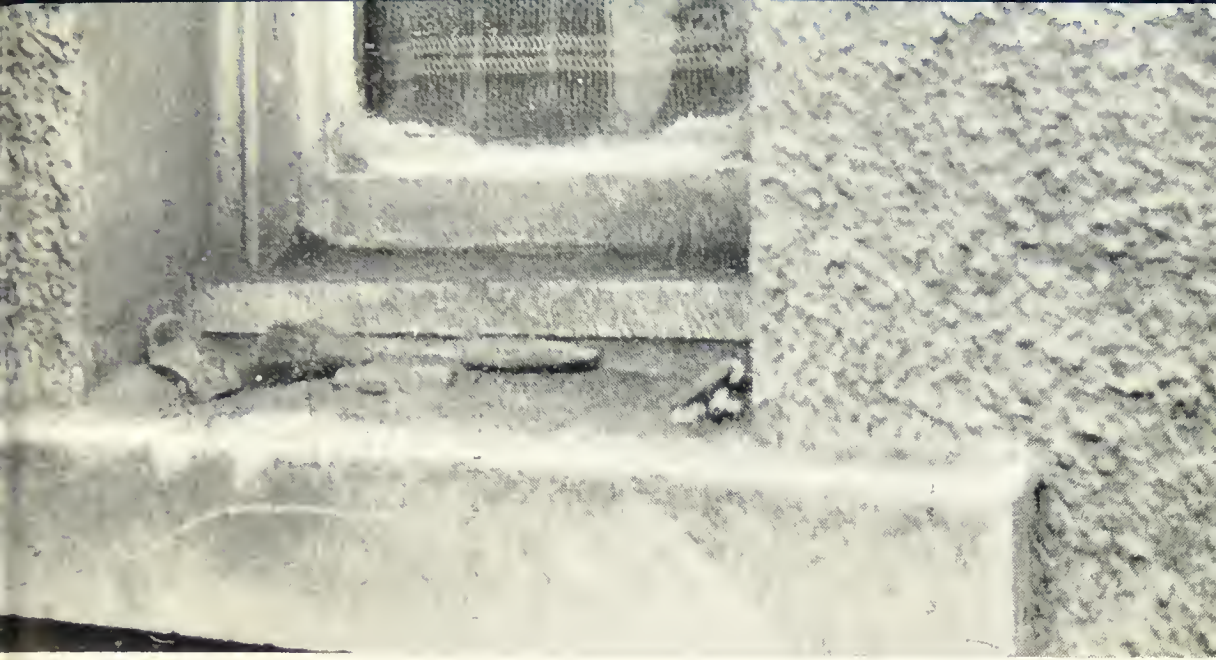


Illustration No. 23—Oxwellmains Cottages—Dust deposit on window sill.

Illustration No. 24—Oxwellmains Cottages—Dust deposit on trees and roadway.



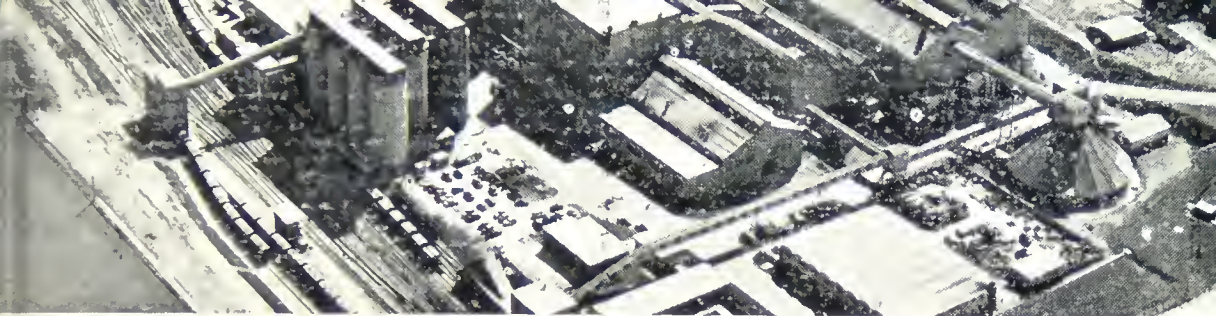


Illustration No. 25—Oxwellmains³ Cement Works—Plant layout.



Illustration No. 26—Oxwellmains Cement Works—Quarry.



Illustration No. 27—Caravan Club—Site at Yellowcraig.



